Weather
Strong north winds. Cold and cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.8 and the minimum 27.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45 and 28.8.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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ALLIES WANT ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA FOR WAR CRIMES

Count Berchtold's Name Also On List Ready For Transmission

ROLL DISCUSSED

German Chancellor Bauer Expresses Regret For Von Lersner's Action

BERLIN SURPRISED

Public Astounded At Evidence Gathered By The Entente

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 9.—A Vienna telegram received here via Bale states that, according to the Mittag Post, the list of persons whose surrender is demanded by the Allies will shortly be sent to Austria.

This list has already been drawn up but has still to be discussed by the representatives in Paris of Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia. It is understood that the list will not be very long.

Among the names included are said to be those of the Archduke Joseph, who played so important a political role in Budapest; General Arz von Straussenburg, Field-Marshal von Koevess, Gen. Potiorek, Field-Marshal von Borevic and the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Berchtold.

German Public Surprised At Evidence Allies Gather

Paris, February 9.—Herr Bauer, the German Chancellor, when receiving from the hands of M. de Marcilly, the French Charge d'Affaires, the list of war criminals, expressed his regret at the conduct of Baron von Lersner.

The newspapers state that not only the names of the guilty whose extradition is demanded but also the reasons for which they are to be prosecuted are now known in Berlin. The publication of the list has made a strong impression in the German capital and public opinion seems to be astounded at the solid basis of fact on which the Entente's charges rest.

A new turn has been given to public opinion which now inclines towards the view that Germany should not continue to protect at least a certain number of individuals who have been proved in the most definite manner to be guilty of crimes against common law or of contemptible acts of violence.

The Right newspapers are continuing their violent diatribes against the Entente.

Vorwaerts, on the other hand, advises the guilty to put a good face on the matter and give themselves up to the Entente. The Center organ, Germania, inclines to moderation. The journal considers that a solution of the present situation must be found at all cost and urges the government to negotiate.

Impossible To Surrender, Says Berlin Cabinet

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, February 5.—A semi-official statement issued here says: "The Cabinet has considered the Entente extradition note and is unanimously agreed that it is impossible to surrender the 'war criminals.' This conviction will guide the government in any further measures or negotiations which may be necessary."

Says Undertakers As Propagandists Prey On Patriots

(*Pacific Mail Wireless*)

Washington, January 15.—Representative Caldwell of the House of Representatives, in a speech made here today severely attacked the undertakers for supporting the propaganda which is being used to force Congress to bring back from France the bodies of those Americans who lost their lives during the war.

FLYING TO CAPETOWN

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 10.—The Vickers-Vimy aeroplane carrying doctor Chalmers Mitchell has arrived at Khartum en route for Capetown.

Japanese Promote Chaos In Shantung As Excuse For Rule

Even Though They Surrender To China The Lease Of The Kiaochow Bay District They Want To Make It Hard For Province To Govern Itself Decently

By JOSEPH TIMMONS
(*Universal Service*)

IT would seem to be a just charge against the Japanese that where they penetrate they seek to create disorder and lawlessness among the native population, to the end that they will eventually have excuse to annex the territory.

That undoubtedly was the process in Korea. For though the Koreans did not govern themselves well, the entire effect of Japanese control was to aggravate the ills of Korea until finally Japan seemed justified in destroying what was left of Korean independence.

Scarcely a Japanese can be found who does not admit that his people have made a mess of affairs in Korea. Every one of them will assure you that the policy is changed now. But it has not been demonstrated yet that Japan's methods in Korea are not still cruel and benighted, utterly autocratic and unbearably oppressive.

Leaders of the Shantungese as well as foreigners here declare that the same methods of inciting lawlessness are being employed in Shantung. They say that if the Japanese stay in Shantung, if they keep the mastery of the port and of the railroad, even though they surrender to China her lease of the Kiaochow bay district, they will make it impossible for Shantung to govern itself decently. Out of the troubles that will arise, Japan will find her excuse for extending further and further her authority.

Wang Chao-tsun, vice chairman of the Shantung Assembly and a prominent merchant of Tsinanfu, gave me an interview in which he emphasised that method, which he said was not employed by any other civilised nation. My interpreter was Tsung H. Hsu, a graduate and a master of arts of the University of Illinois, who in a scholarly analytical way advanced the same contention with emphasis.

Bandits Armed By Japanese

"If Japan keeps Tsingtao and the Shantung railway the Chinese government will be dissolved," said Mr. Wang. "Japan will use her position to supply arms and ammunition to robbers and bandits in the province and along the coast to the north of us. She will incite factional disorders and clashes with her nationals in the province. We cannot have either united or good government with them here, for they will not let us. We shall not be able to work out any of our own problems, and Japan will make us appear to the world a people incapable of governing ourselves.

"Shantung is the entering wedge for her. First Shantung, then more and more till she has all of China. I trust that your people will come to understand that it is not simply a question of Shantung; the future peace of the world is involved."

Discussing the matter of Japanese assistance to bandits, at my request for further enlightment, Mr. Wang said that, since the coming of the Japanese, robbers have shown a boldness they had not displayed for years.

"They have been well armed and supplied with plenty of ammunition, and it has been proved over and over that the arms and ammunition were Japanese," said Wang. "Often our soldiers and civ authorities in chasing them have found that they fled to the Japanese railway belt or to Japanese settlements. We have not been able to get any co-operation from the Japanese to stop this practice of the robbers in seeking refuge.

"It is our belief that many of these robber bands come down from the region of Dalny, and that they are encouraged to come down by the Japanese in Manchuria.

"After the anti-Japanese boycott was begun, the business of the Shantung railway fell off badly. It is estimated that it was reduced by half. Chinese would not use the railroad for freight shipments unless in some manner they were forced to it. So along the roads parallel to the railroad, carts and wheelbarrows transported, for scores of miles often, produce that would normally be hauled by the railroad.

Nipponese Wink At Drug Traffic

"Lately robbers have been sallying out from hiding places along the railroad and attacking the cart and wheelbarrow men. We are entirely convinced that the Japanese have set them to do it. That is their latest device to break the boycott. It has been quite effective in interrupting this traffic on the roads, but we shall have to find some way to protect the cart coolies.

"The robber bands of which I first spoke have attacked walled towns in some instances, and have captured citizens and held them for ransom and have exacted large sums in tribute. We could protect our people against them except for the aid they get through the Japanese."

Another form of this creation of trouble in a province in which decency would require Japan to help to maintain law and order was described to me by other persons. That was Japan's shameless promotion of traffic in opium and morphia. This has been so widely discussed by foreigners in Peking and Shanghai that supposedly Japan has largely given it up.

In the earlier days of the occupation of Tsingtao, opium and morphia began to come in through the port and to find its way into the interior. It was shipped on the railway, often marked as army supplies. Chinese inspectors frequently discovered these shipments and knew perfectly well what they were but of course had not the power to seize them.

It has been officially asserted and not controverted that the military administration at Tsingtao had full cognisance of the illicit traffic; that in fact this administration enjoyed a fine revenue by its heavy imposts upon the favored smugglers.

In Tsingtao the Japanese are carrying on the improvements begun by the Germans. They are filling in marsh land, opening up new sections, building new streets. I was told by a man who has accurate information on conditions there, mostly from official sources, that work is being done out of the proceeds of the opium traffic, from which the military administration is said to have received between six and seven million dollars.

Seek To Humiliate Chinese

The Chinese of this province were not accustomed to injections of morphia. Dealers in the smuggled poison, mostly Japanese running cheap drug stores, both in the "settlement" and in the native city of Tsinan, began by giving injections free. It is claimed that they used the Japanese girls of their red light district to induce Chinese to try the drug. So they have built up a damnable business of injecting morphia for the miserable pittance of a few copper coins.

It is patent to any one who keeps his eyes open in the Orient and watches things as they happen that every slightest clash between

(Continued on Page 4)

STORES IN NANTAO ON STRIKE; WILL END IT TODAY

All Chinese City And Part Of Frenchtown Closed Yesterday

SHOPS DAMAGED

Objectors To Walkout Assailed As Thousands Parade City

GEN. HO RETURNS

Commissioner Deputises Delegates To Deal With Leaders

While thousands paraded through the Chinese City yesterday to emphasise the demands made at Monday's demonstration, shopkeepers closed their establishments early in the morning and by afternoon the City was in the throes of a merchants' strike. The paraders asked the shops to close in order to assure support for their platform—settlement of the Foochow question according to the eight demands; no direct negotiation with Japan for Shantung, and the immediate release of the 40 students imprisoned in Peking.

There were but two cases of violence. One barber shop refused to close. The crowd broke the windows. A shop dealing in general merchandise was damaged.

The shops will be open this afternoon, as last evening the Union of Associated Bodies decided to unite subsidiary organisations in an effort to convince the merchants that there should be no strike at present. Advertisements will be published in the Chinese newspapers today urging shops to reopen. No demonstrations are planned.

Difficulty In Bill Collecting Feared

The proximity of China New Year with its attendant collecting of debts, is given as the reason for halting the strike and thus preventing its spread to the foreign settlements. Circulars were out last night urging the shops to reopen this afternoon. For a time yesterday the situation was ominous as the clatter of shutters which resounded through the Chinese City was followed by the closing of shops in the French Concession within a stone's throw of Chinese territory.

The strike yesterday resembled in many incidents the succession of events last summer when merchants and shopkeepers joined with students' organisations in protest against the retention in office of three pro-Japanese officials, Tsao Jui-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Tsung-hsiang.

But yesterday's strike was not so wholehearted. The shops were closed, apparently. Yet business was going on, the shopkeepers protesting that they could not stop trading because all their debts must be paid by China New Year.

One shop dealing in general merchandise was badly damaged in the morning. In the afternoon it was crowded with customers although the shutters were up.

Deputation Confers With Foreign Envoy

A depuation called on Mr. Yang Tcheng, the Foreign Commissioner, but he was out. When the representatives were conferring with several secretaries of the Bureau, Mr. Yang returned just in time to meet the delegates. The Commissioner heard their statements and in turn gave them advice, pointing out the importance of maintaining order. The deputation left the office satisfied.

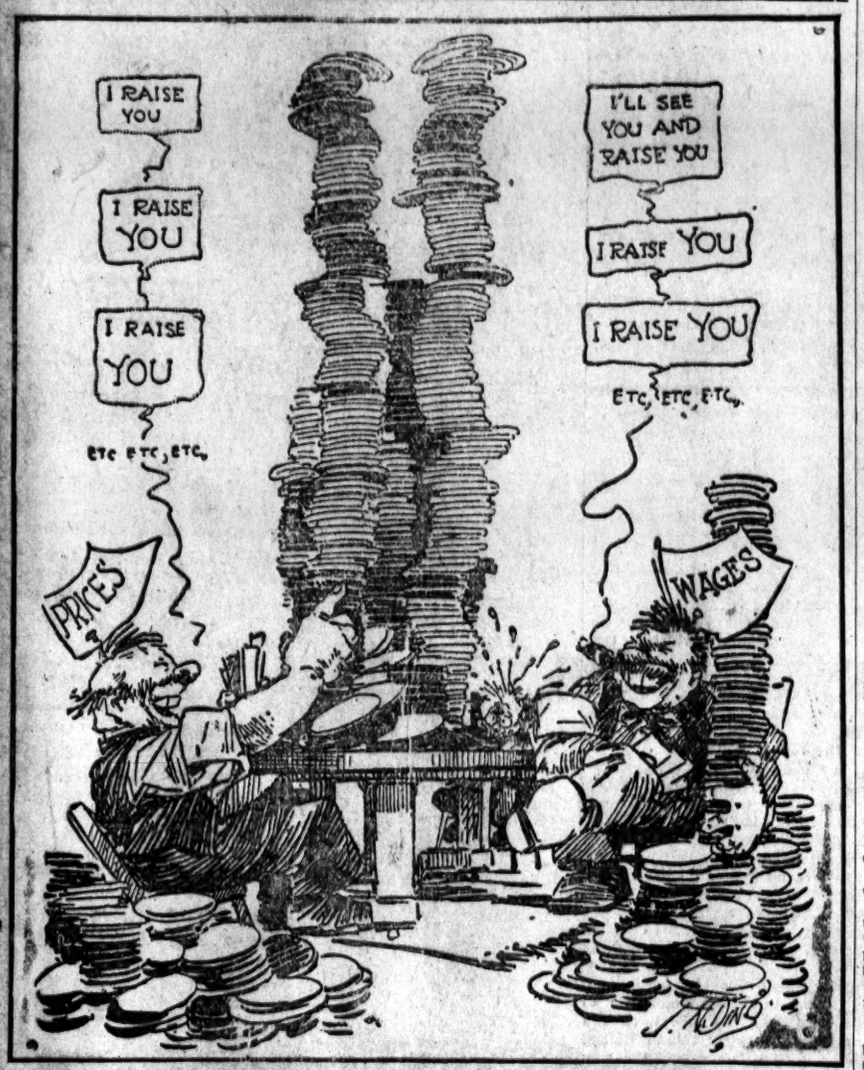
There were no demonstrations at the Defense Commissioner's yamen yesterday. Early in the day, General Ho Fung-ling, the commisssioner, returned to Shanghai and authorised a representative to confer with the heads of the recognised bodies.

The Students Union and the Union of Associated Bodies publicly denied that they had a hand in promoting the strike and voluntarily undertook to advertise in the Chinese press this morning to call it off.

The representative of the Commissioner further assured the

(Continued on Page 4)

One Of Those No-Limit Games



Darling in New York Tribune

RUSSIAN YOUTHS WILLING TO GIVE LIVES FOR IDEAL

Fighting Spirit Shown By Boys Is Biggest Asset The Country Has

ONLY ASK LAND, LIBERTY

Pronounced Antipathy Is Shown Towards Japanese But None Towards U. S.

BY FRAZIER HUNT
(*Special Cable By Courtesy Of The Chicago Tribune*)

Siberian Hills, by messenger to Vladivostock.

This is a story of two farmer lads I have met on these frozen hills in Eastern Siberia. The first is named Andrey and last night as he drove me in a peasant sled from his village to this partisan town he proved to me he would die for his ideal.

Fine, simple and honest, this boy of 16 answered my questions frankly and cleanly, and as he would turn from his horses and talk to me his eyes that were used to looking at hills and valleys and honest things would look square into mine.

"Just what do you want?" I asked through the interpreter.

"Svoboda" he answered.

"What is that?" I asked. "Land and some other things?"

"Yes."

"But you are young and there are many fine things ahead you would miss much. Are you not afraid?"

"No, I would be dying for an ideal," answered the simple youth.

"You mean if by going to fight that that you could get your precious 'svoboda' freedom but you would be killed you would go?" I repeated.

Youth Of Russia Ready To Die For An Ideal

"Of course. Because I would be dying for my ideal."

I wanted to reach out and put my arms around him. This boy of 16 who had never seen an American before, and who did not even know where America was, could barely read and write, and yet was willing to die for an ideal. His was a warm heart. His wonderful spirit is what makes Russia the tremendous country she is. His was the glorious fighting soul that, exemplified by others, will bring Russia out of all her troubles.

For a long time he sat silent, and then turned. "We will all die fighting Japan too," he said. "We hate the Japanese. But we

(Continued on Page 3)

Bolshevists Idea A Hit In Mexico

(*Pacific Mail Wireless*)

San Antonio, January 12.—Evidence has been unearthed that the Carranza Government has been secretly countenancing a plan to introduce the Bolsheviki regime in Mexico.

Different articles have been printed in the Mexican newspapers which ask the people to prepare for the day when all foreigners will be driven into the United States and Mexico will be for Mexicans alone. Luis Carrera, secretary of the treasury, having nothing else to do with a job like that, has looked into the Bolshevik advertisements and thinks the matter as laid down on paper is perfectly lovely and comes very close to a real Mexican's idea of heaven. No work, lots to eat and a new government every week.

RED CROSS USED BY BOLSHEVISTS TO HIDE ACTIVITY

Travel From Soviet Russia To Berlin Under Forged Credentials

(*Pacific Mail Wireless*)

London, February 4.—Bolsheviki couriers carrying widespread Red plans have been traveling for some time between Soviet Russia and Berlin under false credentials consisting of forgeries of the American Red Cross Mission.

The American Red Cross Mission in Berlin is conducting an investigation into the practices of exchanging of German prisoners from Russian Lithuania. The authorities have discovered many illicit travelers. Many arrests are being made.

Two men and one woman who were followed and later arrested admitted they were not connected with the Red Cross but were working for the Communists. They were found to be carrying secret letters and other propaganda in their necktics.

'Red' Agents Prey On Forces Of U. S. Navy

New York, January 17.—According to Captain G. L. Stone, U. S. N., Commandant of Bay Ridge, he has been having considerable trouble as a result of "Red" agents attempting to turn his men into I. W. W's. He has scattered the men most active

(Continued on Page 4)

JUGO-SLAVS TOLD ALLIES CLING TO ADRIATIC STAND

If Settlement Not Accepted Pact Of London Will Go Into Effect

PREMIER GETS WARNING

Signor Nitti Leaves Italy For Paris To Continue Negotiations

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 9.—The British and French Ministers in Belgrade have informed M. Davidovitch, the Premier of Jugo-Slavia, that the Allies stand by their resolution of January 20, according to which they determined to put into execution the Pact of London if the proposed settlement of the Adriatic question were not accepted by Jugo-Slavia. The Italian representative did not take part in the demarche.

Italy Will Continue British Negotiations

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 9.—According to a telegram from Rome, Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, will leave Rome for Paris today or tomorrow at the latest. There the Premier will meet Signor Scialoja, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will accompany him to London where he will continue his negotiations with the British Government.

Norway's Rights Over Spitzbergen Defined

Paris, February 9.—The treaty concluded between the United States, Great Britain, Denmark France, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden, defining Norway's rights over Spitzbergen was signed this afternoon in the Salon de l'Horloge at the Quai d'Orsay.

Silesian Commissioner Leaves For New Post

Paris, February 9.—General Lerond, who has been appointed by the Supreme Council Inter-Allied High Commissioner in Upper Silesia during the period of occupation, will leave for Upper Silesia today.

Scandinavian Countries Ready To Join League

(*Pacific Mail Wireless*)

Copenhagen, February 7.—In conference, the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the several Scandinavian countries have decided to accept invitations to join the League of Nations.

KOLCHAK IS EXECUTED BY INSURGENTS AT IRKUTSK

Peking Confirms Report That Supreme Ruler Has Been Shot

NOTABLE CAREER

Was To Have Been Taken To Moscow To Stand Trial

RESCUE FEARED

Noted Leader Killed On Approach Of Forces Of Gen. Kappel

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, February 10.—According to Czech reports the revolutionaries shot Admiral Kolchak on February 7 owing to the approach of General Kappel's army.

Alexander Vasilliovitch Kolchak first became a national figure in Russia during the Russo-Japanese war when he won a golden sword for his bravery at Port Arthur. He was not conspicuous in the ensuing years but during the early part of the war took over command of the Black Sea fleet.

German submarines had been appearing and disappearing in those waters with apparent impunity, and Kolchak was selected to correct this condition. He caused a stir at the outset by a bold refusal to enter the gay social life at Sebastopol.

With characteristic activity Kolchak had arrived from Sebastopol on a special train and took a hydro-airplane from there and flew out to his flagship early in the morning. He summoned his staff and without ceremony gave them to understand that there was a lot of work to be done to put Sebastopol and the ships in order. He insisted upon and obtained the utmost degree of discipline in the service. Military secrets had been filtering through to the enemy from Sebastopol and Kolchak warned the society colony that he would banish every woman from within the walls if he heard any further gossip regarding official matters. The women became the least talkative group in all Russia. This was in the summer of 1916.

Sends Vessels To Sea When Revolt Breaks Out

In the following winter the revolution was organising but Kolchak kept the Black Sea fleet in good condition. When first rumors of the uprising at Petrograd reached the fleet Kolchak immediately published a proclamation calling upon the people and his own men to remain calm and devote all their strength and energy to the maintenance of law and order. Several of the larger ships were ordered to sea in a search for the German cruiser, Breslau. Affairs proceeded as though there were no revolution. When telegrams a few days later announced the Tsar's abdication and the establishment of the revolutionary government Kolchak with his officers and sailors of the fleet and the garrison immediately took the oath of allegiance to the provisional revolutionary government. Again the Admiral was able to preserve organisation and discipline. He was called upon to surrender his sword later on by the revolutionaries, but threw it into the sea rather than turn it over. He returned to Petrograd and soon disappeared from sight. In November, 1918, he appeared at Omsk assumed the title of Supreme Ruler and stepped into command of the provisional Siberian Government, and the Army.

Drove Bolsheviki Back On Assuming Control

His first movements were successful. His forces drove the Bolsheviki back beyond the Ural mountains and it appeared that he had the strength to stabilise the anti-Red elements of Russia. Disagreements with General Gaida however caused the retirement of that leader from the front and alienated the mass of Czecho-Slovak troops, numbering about 50,000, and comprising one of Kolchak's main supports. In August, 1919, Kolchak had so far lost his early advantages that he was fighting with his back to the wall. Soon after he was obliged to evacuate Omsk and established headquarters at Irkutsk. Within the last two weeks came the news that he had been surrendered, together with a large quantity of gold, by General Janin, French commander of the Czechs. It was first proposed to remove him to Moscow for

(Continued on Page 2)

League Of Nations Only Medium To Avert Secret Intrigue, Wilson Holds

Washington, Jan. 8.—Following is the text of President Wilson's letter read at the Jackson Day dinner of the Democrats:

"It is with keenest regret that I find I am to be deprived of the pleasure and privilege of joining you and the other loyal Democrats who are to assemble tonight to celebrate Jackson Day and renew their vows of fidelity to the great principles of our party; the principles which must now fulfill the hopes not only of our own people but of the world.

"The United States enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world until the Senate of the United States failed to ratify the treaty by which the belligerent nations sought to effect the settlements for which they had fought throughout the war. It is inconceivable that at this supreme crisis and final turning point in the international relations of the whole world when the results of the great war are by no means determined and are still questionable and dependent upon events which no man can foresee or count upon, the United States should withdraw from the concert of progressive and enlightened nations by which Germany was defeated and all similar governments (if the world be so unhappy as to contain any) warned of the certain effect of the course the Senate of the United States has taken with consequences of any attempt at a like iniquity, and yet that is the effect of the course the United States Senate has taken with regard to the treaty of Versailles.

MUST RATIFY TREATY

"Germany is beaten but we are still at war with her, and the old stage is reset for a repetition of the old plot.

"It is now ready, for the resumption of the old offensive and defensive alliances which made settled peace impossible. It is now open again to every sort of intrigue. The old spies are free to resume their former abominable activities. They are again at liberty to make it impossible for governments to be sure what mischief is being worked among their own people, what internal dirorders are being fomented.

"Without the conveant of the League of Nations, there may be as many secre treaties as ever to destroy the confidence of governments in each other and their validity cannot be questioned None of the objects we professed to be fighting for has been secured or can be made certain of without this nation's ratification of the treaty and its entry into the covenant.

"This nation entered the great war to vindicate its own rights and to protect and preserve free government. It went into the war to see it through to the end and the end has not yet come. It went into the war to make an end of militarism, to furnish guarantees to weak nations, and to make a just and lasting peace. It entered it with noble enthusiasm.

"Five of the leading belligerents have accepted the treaty and formal ratifications will soon be exchanged. The question is whether this country will enter, and enter wholeheartedly. If it does not do so, the United States and Germany will play a lone hand in the world. The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the treaty depends upon the whole-hearted participation of the United States. I am not stating it as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guarantee the substitution of discussion for war. If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guarantees, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe.

"I do not believe that this is what the people of this country wish or will be satisfied with. Personally I do not accept the action of the Senate of the United States as the decision of the nation. I have asserted from the first that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country desire the ratification of the treaty, and my impression to that effect has recently been confirmed by the unmistakable evidence of public opinion given during my visits to seventeen of the states.

ACCEPT 'INTERPRETATION'

"I have endeavored to make it plain that if the Senate wished to say what the undoubted meaning of the League is, I shall have no objection. But when the treaty is acted upon, I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it. We cannot rewrite the treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning, or leave it and then, after the rest of the world has signed it we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany. But no more assertions with regard to the wish and opinions of the country are credited.

"If there is any doubt as to what the people of the country think on this vital matter, the clear and simple way out of it is to submit it for determination at the next election to the voters of the nation, to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play in completing the settlements of the future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate.

"We have no more moral right to refuse now to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements than we had to refuse to take part in the fighting of the last few weeks of the war which brought victory and made it possible to dictate to Germany what the settlements should be. Our fidelity to associates in the war is in question and the whole future of mankind. It will be heartening to the whole world to know the attitude and purpose of the people of the United States.

"I spoke just now of the spiritual leadership of the United States, thinking of international affairs. But there is another spiritual leadership which is open to us and which we can assume. The world has been made safe for democracy, but democracy has not been finally vindicated. All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous perversions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted.

"This, in my judgment, is to be the great privilege of the democracy of the United States, to show that it can lead the way in the solution of the great social and industrial problems of our time, and lead the way to a happy settled order of life as well as to political liberty. The program for this achievement we must attempt to formulate and in carrying it out we shall do more than can be done in any other way to sweep out of existence the tyrannous and arbitrary forms of power which are now masquerading under the name of popular government.

"Whenever we look back to Andrew Jackson we should draw fresh inspiration from his character and example. His mind grasped with such a splendid definiteness and firmness the principles of national authority and national action. He was so indomitable in his purpose to give reality to the principles of the government, that this is a very fortunate time to recall his career and to renew our vows of faithfulness to the principles and the pure practices of democracy.

"I rejoice to join you in this renewal of faith and purpose. I hope that the whole evening may be of the happiest results as regards the fortunes of our party and the nation."

HONOR C. T. WANG WITH RECEPTION

Commissioner Of Foreign Affairs Is Host To 200 At Bureau

Dr. C. T. Wang, delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference, was the guest of honor at a reception given yesterday by Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. About 200 consular and Chinese officials, local merchants, educationalists and newspaper men were present. The band of the Defense Commissioner played and tea was served.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Chief Southern peace delegate, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, judge of the British Supreme Court; Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, Admiral K. K. Yang, Chief of the Admiralty; Admiral Ho Ping-chang, United States Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, Italian Consul-General G. de Rossi, Mr. J. Palencia, Consul-General for Spain; Mr. Yamasaki, Consul-General for Japan; J. H. de Reus, Consul-General for the Netherlands; Dr. J. E. Hultman, Consul-General for Sweden; Postal Commissioner W. W. Ritchie, Mr. Barnes Moss, Commercial Advisor to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; Colonel Sun Chi-ching, chief of staff of the Defense Commissioner; Lieut. Comm. T. S. Chu of the Chinese Navy, Major P. C. Pao of the General Staff, Dr. T. H. Lee of the Fuhtau College, Mr. Y. C. Tong of the Chinese Red Cross Society, Major Chauncey P. Holcomb, Mr. Joseph Timmons of the Universal Service, Taoyin Wang Kung-ting, Mayor Shen Pao-chang of the Shanghai City, Mr. Max Engel, special delegate of Czecho-Slovakia; Mr. S. A. Hardoon, Mr. George Fitch and Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Julian Eltinge Vaudeville

In their second appearance in Shanghai last night the Julian Eltinge company gave what was generally conceded to be the greatest variety entertainment ever seen here. The house at the Olympic was packed and every number of the program called forth rounds of applause.

One of the outstanding hits of the evening was the singing of Cleo Gascogne. Leo Beers at the piano scored again as did Bert Ford and Pauline Price in their work on the slack wire.

There will be matinees Saturday and Sunday, the management announced last night. Children will be admitted to the afternoon performances at half price.

The Eltinge Company will appear in a complete change of program beginning tomorrow night. The local engagement will probably last three weeks.

Two Million Men Is Army Strength America Proposes

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Washington, February 2.—The Mobilisation Bill is completed and provides for a total Field Army of two million men. Under the new Military Training law this will make an Army of ten million available at the end of the first five-year period after the passage of the Bill.

In reporting the Senate Army Reorganisation Bill, Chairman Wadsworth stated that the total cost would not exceed $590,980,000 for annual compulsory training to commence next year with the mobilisation of 1,188,000 men. In 1926 he stated, this will give the United States a new military strengh of 3,345,000 men.

Next Week Set Aside To Encourage Enlistments

Washington, February 1.—Secretary of War Baker has written the Governors of all the States asking that they designate the week of February 22 as National Enlistment Week wherein every endeavor will be made to bring the army up to full authorised strength.

WASHINGTON BALL

Members of the Decoration Committee and Floor and Music Committee for the Washington Ball are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the American Club tomorrow at noon.

Glass Resigns From Cabinet And Houston Now Heads Treasury

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Washington, February 2.—Edwin T. Meredith, Iowa newspaper editor and successful farmer, has been appointed Secretary of Agriculture. He will succeed Houston who has been elevated, through the vacancy left by Glass, to the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

SIBERIAN REBELS EXECUTE KOLCHAK

(Continued from Page 1)

trial by the Soviet leaders. In the meantime, the French press insisted on General Janin's name being cleared for his part in the transaction and the Allies pleaded for Kolchak's liberty on condition that he pledge to refrain from politics in Russia in the future. No details of his execution are given in latest despatches but a wire from the Staff Correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS at Peking confirms the report of his death.

Japanese Discontinue Despatch Of Troops

Vladivostok, Feb. 9.—As the result of negotiations between Colonel Krakovetzky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Zemstvo army, and Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese representative, a telegram has been sent to General Oi, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, requesting him to discontinue the despatch of further Japanese troops from Vladivostok westwards.

This is locally regarded as an earnest of the very sincere desire on the part of the Japanese not to give rise to any conflict with the Russians but to maintain peace in the Far East.

The Czechs have concluded an armistice with the Bolsheviks at Kainsk.

Note: With reference to the above, authoritative quarters in Shanghai are unaware of General Oi having left his headquarters at Vladivostok. It is to be presumed, however, that General Oi has temporarily gone up country.

Americans To Leave Manchuria March

London, January 12.—Quoting the Daily Mail's Japanese cable report it is officially announced that all Americans are to evacuate Manchuria the first of March.

We Sell, Buy, Lease or Manage PROPERTY in Any Part of the City of SHANGHAI.

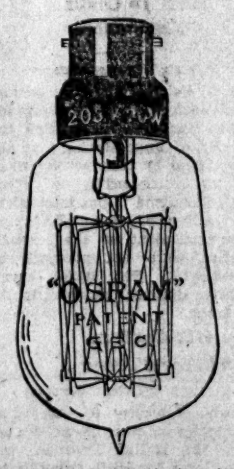
How about that real estate you have been trying to sell for years? We can find a purchaser or sell any kind of property you may have to offer.

If you wish to buy Property, tell us where you want it. We will find it for you, and buy it at a price that will please you.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
NANKING and KIANGSE ROADS
Real Estate — Architects — Insurance

KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
With three outstanding features of excellence:—
(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in China.
(2) The best products obtainable, developed by men who know.
(3) Stocks available in China.
TRUSCON
RIB BARS — EXPANDED RIB METAL — RIB LATH
HY-RIB — PRESSED STEEL BEAMS — STEEL SASH
STEEL FLOOR TYLES
MASONRY PAINTS — TRUSCON WATERPROOFING PASTE
Consultation and co-operation with architects and builders invited.
TRUSCON STEEL CO., OF U.S.A.
AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents,
Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow.

NOTICE



The undersigned give notice that their attention has been called to the fact that cheap imitations of their well-known electric lamps called "Osram" (which word they have the exclusive right to use) have been manufactured in Japan and sold to Chinese dealers on the Shanghai market.

In a case recently brought to the notice of the undersigned, where the spurious lamps bore the names OSTAN—OSTAM—OKRAM &c., a Japanese firm who sold, and a Chinese dealer who bought them, offered suitable apologies and delivered them up to us.

The public is hereby warned when purchasing electric lamps to be careful to see that the words OSRAM and the initials G. E. C. are clearly marked on the bulbs, and that any further instances of sale or disposal of infringements of our lamps will render those responsible liable to immediate proceedings.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.
(of China), LIMITED
1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
Shanghai, February, 1920.

PAY BY CHECK
$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
TAELS — MEXICAN DOLLARS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TAELS — STERLING
MEXICAN DOLLARS — AMERICAN GOLD
FIXED DEPOSITS
TAELS — STERLING — YEN
MEX. DOLLARS — U.S. GOLD — FRANCS
The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai
OVER 3,500 ACCOUNTS

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORT SERVICE
For quick delivery ring up
CHINA GARAGE
All handling performed by special gang of experienced coolies.
Ask for quotations first.
CHINA GARAGE
21 Foochow Road. Phone 2403

When
You think of Tyres, think of Dunlop Tyres; fit them and you won't think of tyres for many a long day.
Always satisfactory-in-service.

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED
Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
20 Kiukiang Road
Phone 2248 Cables: "Pneumatic"

Have a Heart!
VALENTINE'S DAY is on the 14th of this month (Saturday),
We are putting out a Special Line of
HEART-SHAPED CANDIES for this occasion packed in HEART-SHAPED BOXES
Don't forget to keep up the long-established practice of giving a Presentation Box of Candies on this day.
SULLIVAN'S
Nanking Road

$10,000 Libel Case Award Won By Commercial Press

A decision was given yesterday in the International Mixed Court by Mr. Grant Jones awarding damages in the sum of $10,000 to the Commercial Press in its suit against the Chung Hwa Book Company. The action was based upon the charge that the Chung Hwa Book Company had libelled the plaintiff by publishing in a pamphlet the assertion that the Commercial Press is a Sino-Japanese concern. An injunction originally asked for was not granted. The court's ruling in the case follows:

Plaintiffs in this action are a limited company carrying on business as printers, publishers and booksellers at No. 543 Honan Road; defendants carry on a similar business on premises adjacent to those of plaintiffs: both companies have branches throughout the country.

In July last plaintiffs, as subscribers to a Japanese journal called Industrial Japan, became aware of an article in that paper in which they amongst others were described as a Sino-Japanese enterprise and their business was largely controlled by Japanese interests. There had in fact previously been a considerable Japanese holding in the company, but this had been redeemed in 1914 after protracted negotiations; on redemption a certificate to that effect was obtained from the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, notices were published in all the newspapers in Shanghai and the leading newspapers in the provinces, and souvenirs of the occasion were distributed to customers of the company.

Plaintiffs accordingly protested against the mis-statement in Industrial Japan and that paper promised to publish, and did publish in their next number, a correction of the article.

PAMPHLET PUBLISHED

It then came to the knowledge of plaintiffs that a pamphlet or brochure consisting of translations of several articles from Industrial Japan and including the misleading article in question was being prepared locally for publication.

They advertised in newspapers of July 19 offering a reward for information leading to discovery of the source and authorship of the pamphlet which was, they alleged, calculated to prejudice them seriously in their business. To this defendants replied by advertisement on the following day, proclaiming themselves as the translators and publishers of the brochure under the title of "China Problems of the Japanese People," and allocating to the National Students' Union the reward offered by plaintiffs.

On the same day plaintiffs wrote to defendants requesting them to insert a correction, to be printed in large type, in each copy of the work. They forwarded at the same time a copy of the redemption agreement for the information of defendants, and asked that they might be allowed to see the book with the draft of the correction.

On July 21 plaintiffs published a second advertisement under the caption "Truth Will Out," which was simply a repetition of their previous advertisement of July 9 with a few words added at the end to the effect that defendants had admitted responsibility and had been requested by plaintiffs to rectify the error.

To plaintiffs' letter of July 20, defendants replied on July 22, that, as a matter of friendship towards fellow-publishers, they would insert plaintiffs' letter of protest at the beginning of the book. On the same and following days they published a counterblast to plaintiffs' advertisement of July 21, under a similar caption: "Truth Will Out? Prejudice? Admission?" in which they unfortunately sought to throw further doubt upon the purely Chinese character of plaintiffs' undertaking and laid unnecessary stress upon the reliability of Industrial Japan, the original source of the error.

This advertisement, as it appeared in seven newspapers, was exhibited to public view upon a notice board displayed on defendants' premises. Defendants had apparently taken umbrage at the expressions "prejudice" and "admission" which had been employed by plaintiffs in their notice of July 21.

REPEAT OFFER

Unnecessary this advertisement certainly appears to have been; provocative it may well have been considered by defendants; but if they wished to persevere in this silly competition for the last word, they should have chosen that word with more circumspection.

There was no justification for the repetition in their reply of an insinuation which they admittedly knew to be false. Defendants' public riposte of the 22nd repeated the offer made in their private letter of that date to publish plaintiffs' letter of protest at the beginning of the book "out of friendly feeling towards fellow-publishers."

Now this is not the correct attitude to assume when a wrong had been done, even innocently, to a neighbor, and it would appear that defendants can lay claim to no such innocency.

Their general manager had previously been employed in the Commercial Press; he, his wife, and three employes held shares in that concern; he admitted that he had received notice of the meeting held in January, 1914 in connection with the redemption of the Japanese share and the annual reports showing the pecuniary arrangements for the redemption; he had seen advertisements of the matter in the public press; he knew that souvenirs of the occasion had been distributed to customers.

He was, moreover, aware that a similar accusation against the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company had resulted in the cancellation of their certificate of registration by the Ministry of Commerce.

CORRECTION NOT APOLOGY

To defendants' letter of July 22, plaintiffs sent no reply, nor did they acknowledge receipt on July 25, of a copy of the pamphlet with the two letters prefixed. Having regard to the tenor of defendants' publication of July 22, and following days they could not well, in our opinion, do otherwise.

A statement cannot be called an apology unless it both unreservedly withdraws all imputation and expresses regret for having made it. An apology must be full and frank. It is useless to attempt to explain away or minimise an imputation clearly made. A mere correction is not an apology. A defendant must not try to exculpate himself or justify his conduct; and that is exactly what the general manager of the Chung Hua Book Company has sought to do in this case, moved undoubtedly by regard for that futile fetich called "face" and relying upon the provisions of a statute which has been repealed and which in any event could have had no application in the present circumstances.

The newspaper controversy was extended to other provinces, which were also affected by the publications in the Shanghai press. In some instances it was initiated by plaintiffs, in others by defendants; but it must be remembered that plaintiffs were still suffering under a wrong for which no adequate reparation had been offered.

Various provincial cities were edified by the publication in their local press of the rival advertisements entitled "Truth Will Out," of which we have sufficiently indicated our opinion. Handbills were also printed and distributed, some of which would appear to have derived their matter from publications of the Chung Hua Book Company, others from another version of the article in Industrial Japan which appeared in the Chunghua Hsinpao of July 23.

To this latter publication in a paper of considerable circulation, rather than to defendants' pamphlet, it has been sought to attribute the loss which plaintiffs are alleged to have suffered, but apart from the fact that this newspaper published a complete correction on July 25, it appears from the article itself that the attention of the Chunghua Hsinpao was called to the passage in Industrial Japan by the previous newspaper disputation between plaintiffs and defendants.

The manager of plaintiffs' Canton branch, the assistant managers of the Foochow and Tientsin branches, the accountant from the Changto branch were called to testify to annoyance and loss caused by these several means.

DAMAGES AWARDED

Mere annoyance, of course, is not sufficient in such a case as this, nor can it even be taken into consideration; there must be loss of custom or profits. "Where the defendant has published a statement about the plaintiffs business which is intended or reasonably likely to produce, and in the ordinary course of things does produce, a general loss of business, evidence of such loss of business is admissible and sufficient to support the action, even though the words are not actionable per se, and although no specific evidence was given at the trial of the loss of any particular customer or order by reason of such publication."

Evidence of such general loss of business was given by a witness who is in charge of the accounts of the plaintiff company, including its branches. He had prepared and produced to us a tabulated statement of the decrease, or rather of the non-increase on a proportionate scale, in the company's business.

He admitted in cross-examination, however, that the first months of last year, on which the scale of proportionate increase had been calculated, were unusually prosperous, and that the business, as one might expect, was subject to fluctuations due to unrest and other causes.

Defendants' general manager ascribed a similar diminution in the profits of his own company largely to floods in Fukien and the diversion in three provinces of educational funds to other purposes, and it is a matter of common knowledge that there has been much disorder in educational circles for the past few months.

The apportionment of the loss to these various contributory causes is no easy task, but having regard to all the circumstances we are satisfied that we should award to the plaintiff company damages in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

NO INJUNCTION

With regard to the injunction prayed other considerations apply. Some months have elapsed since this action was brought, during which time no application for an interlocutory injunction has been made, and plaintiffs seem to have been content to rely upon their remedy by way of damages. Damages and injunction are merely two different forms of remedy against the same wrong. It was admitted, moreover, that the effect of the pamphlet had passed off since October and there is the further fact to the considered that on August 12, defendants did what they should at least have done in the first instance and inserted a correction, taken from Industrial Japan, in all copies of the book which remained in their hands. We are, therefore of opinion that an injunction should not be granted.

Russian Youths Willing To Give Lives For Ideal

(Continued from Page 1)

have nothing against America. We will fight and drive out the Japanese, but if America took Siberia we would not care for we know America would give what we want, land and freedom."

This is the type of man who will rule Russia's future.

16-Year Old Boy Seeks Revenge From Japs

Another boy named Apanasy I met this morning. The hill fighters here call him "Jap-killer," and when they told me about him I asked to see him. They had spoken of atrocities and I had demanded to hear the first-hand report.

When he came in the soldiers left the room, so only the interpreter and the little Jap-killer and myself remained.

"Tell me all about the story," I asked.

In a low tone he started out thus: "I had gone up into the hills for wood when the Japanese came into my village. Some one had told them my father had fed partisans, had given them food and protected them. So they killed my father, mother, brother, sister and my baby brother and then burned the house. When I returned with the wood I made the discovery. I started out for revenge. I have killed ten Japanese already and I will keep on until the last Japs in Siberia are either killed or driven out."

"But you may be killed yourself," I said.

"Nitchevo, it does not matter. They killed my father. He was a better man than I am. I shall keep on killing them."

And he was 16 years old, and had pledged his life to drive out foreigners from his country. He, too was not afraid to die. His, too, was a heart flaming with the spirit of all Russia. He, too, had steel in his heart, iron in his blood.

Hoover Declares All Europe Still Stays On Rations

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Washington, January 13.—Herbert Hoover announced today that practically all of Europe was on rations. He remarked that Austria had cabled that they were willing to put up their art galleries as security for food. He says that unless something is done to change the present conditions Austria will be in the poor house perpetually.

Clayton Act Cited In Charge Against Armor Packing Co.

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Washington, January 15.—The Federal Trade Commission has cited the Armor Packing Company in a strong complaint alleging unfair methods in violations of the trade commissions acts. Unjust competition and violation of the Clayton Act were also stated.

ROBERTS RESIGNS

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 5.—It is understood that the Food Controller, Mr. G. H. Roberts has resigned. Mr. Roberts saw Mr. Lloyd George this morning when he was asked to reconsider his decision.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

Tel., Central 2036.
Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist
Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment
38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Get a one pound tin of
LOWNEYS
BONBONS
CREST
DELECTO or
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
PRICE $1.50 per tin
American Drug Company
42 NANKING ROAD.
Shanghai Phone: C. 81.

BY APPOINTMENT
A "Little BOVRIL"
Keeps the Doctor away

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
Gentlemen's Outfitting SALE
Bargains in Underclothing, Shirts,
HALF HOSE, ETC.
IDEAL WEATHER
for
BURBERRY RAINCOATS
and
TWEED COATS
$35.00 and $38.00 each
Only a few more days
JUST RECEIVED
SUTTON'S
FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS
THE SEEDS ARE IN MESSRS. SUTTON'S PACKETS, SEALED AND BEARING THEIR REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Now on sale everywhere!
Messrs. Benger's Food Ltd. are able to announce that supplies of Benger's Food should now be readily obtainable throughout India and the Far East.
Should any consumer find difficulty in obtaining Benger's Food, communications addressed to Benger's Food Ltd., Manchester, England, will receive prompt attention.
BENGER'S Food
is for INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.
During 35 years' use by the Medical Profession, it has fulfilled every claim made for it.
Book'et and full particulars post free from:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, England.
Branch Offices: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beckman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.

"Turkish A.A"
Westminster Turkish AA cigarettes are genuine imported cigarettes. They are manufactured from the finest selected tobacco leaves. Their exquisite flavor and delicate aroma will be appreciated by the connoisseur.

REFINED SALT
NEPTUNUS
ARE you interested in the Salt Business? Have you heard about the Chiu Ta Salt Refining Company of Tientsin? It is the
LARGEST SALT REFINERY IN THE FAR EAST
and the only one of its kind.
WE manufacture different grades of Refined Salt for DOMESTIC purposes as well as for EXPORT. If you have any idea of buying a large quantity of salt, it will pay you to make inquiries from us.
CHIU TA SALT REFINING CO.
TIENTSIN
Telegram No. 2639: Cables: "CHIU TA TIENTSIN"

AUTO SUPPLIES
Complete Line in Stock
DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO.
P.416 Nanking Rd. Phone C. 1518.

Japs Promoting Chaos In Shantung Province

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese and Chinese is made the excuse for further over-awing and humiliation of the Chinese. The incident is first reported broadcast over the world through the Japanese control of the Kokusai news agency in Japan, always with a strong Japanese tinge. In the absence of an American news agency in the Orient and of cable service across the Pacific to make such a service possible, the Japanese account goes to Europe and thence to America. It is published, and the sinister Japanese forces back of the riot or whatever form of disorder it was are not disclosed. Later if accounts arrive from China over the congest Pacific cables, it is an old story and the newspapers naturally do no publish it, especially as the significance of the different versions does not appear in striking manner.

In conclusion, I think it only fair to say that the conditions I have described in this series are easily verified and will be substantiated their main features by any foreigner resident in Shantung. Further, have reason to believe that they have been officially reported in greater detail both to the American State Department and to the British Foreign Office.

Shop Strike In Nantao To End Today At Noon

(Continued from Page 1)

heads of the organisations that their resolutions concerning the Shantung issue and the Foochow incident and the release of students in Peking would be telegraphed to Peking by General Ho.

Loong Hwa Virtually Under Martial Law

The districts round the office of the Defense Commissioner were virtually under martial law yesterday afternoon. Detachments from the 15th, 16th, and the 39th Brigades were on duty day and night. All police constables stationed south of Pont Catherine were armed and patrolled in pairs. The ninth and the tenth companies of the third battalion of gendarmes were ordered to duty in Chapei.

Foreign Ministers Urged Not To Lend

The British, American and French Ministers were urged not to conclude the £5,000,000 loan to the Peking Government yesterday in a letter addressed to them by the Students' Union of Shanghai. The request was made on the ground that the present administration is not representative of the people of China.

The message pointed out that in March, 1919, the diplomatic body in Peking decided not to lend any money to Peking until the conclusion of internal peace and that the loan today is in direct contrast with the declaration last year.

Police Commissioner Advises Against Strike

Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of the Nantao Police, yesterday is ued a proclamation, urging th shopkeepers to re-open their tores and refrain from listening to destructive propagandists. He said that a general strike was not the best means of attaining their aim and that in the long run the shopkeepers themselves would be the worst sufferers.

Presence Of General Ho At Meeting Asked

General Ho Fung-ling, the Defense Commissioner, was requested in a letter addressed to him by the Committee on Mass Meetings, 15 Yung Lu Lee, to be present at a meeting of the representatives of the various organisations today at the committee's headquarters. It is understood that General Ho will delegate Mr. Shen Pao-chang, Magistrate of the Shanghai City, to represent him at the meeting.

BRITISH TROOPS IN DANZIG

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 10.—It is announced from Berlin that the advanced guard of the British battalion of occupation has arrived at Danzig and that the last German troops left yesterday.

Red Cross Used By Bolshevists To Hide Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

in the disturbances to various stations around the country in an effort to eliminate the trouble.

Ignorant Foreigners Misled By Radicals

Washington, January 17.—The Department of Justice announced today that it has sufficient proof for the statement that there are large numbers of ignorant foreigners being lured into the ranks of the Communists under the pretense that they are joining a society for "Social enterprise"—for dances and so forth. Large finances are being obtained from the unlettered. Those who devised this scheme for the enlistment of many who would if they understood, never be engaged in this class of thing are being rounded up and will be severely punished.

Goldman And Berkman Killed, Unconfirmed Report

Berne, January 18.—Telegraphic despatches confirm the rumor tha the train bringing deported American Radicals through the Russian lines was being held awaiting positive assurances from the Soviet Government that the party would be permitted to cross the border unmolested. Rumors were to the effect that Emma Goldman and Berkman were killed.

Bulgarian Coup On May 1 Bolshevist Plan

Saloniki, Feb. 7.—A sudden seizure of Bolsheviki documents here strongly indicate a coup de e'tat planned for May 1 to depose by force the present regime in Bulgaria. Many communists have been arrested.

Italy Will Greet Jap Navy Visitors

(Reuter's Service)

Naples, February 2.—Admiral Del Buono, commanding the Italian Naval Department, is making arrangements for greeting the Japanese warships on the occasion of their forthcoming visit. He will give a reception in honor of Admiral Horiache and another reception will be given on board the battleship Andrea Doria, the flagship of Admiral Solari, commanding the Italian squadron in the Near East. It is expected that Admiral Horiache will go to Rome to visit the King, together with his staff and that he will also visit Singor Nitti and the Minister of the Navy.

BABY'S PICTURE

It's our speciality.

Burr 2 Broadway

King Of England To Outline Irish Home Rule Plan

Parliament, When It Opens Today, Also To Hear Of New Labor Measures

(Reuter's Service)

Hongkong, February 10.—The following British Naval wireless message has been received here under a February 9 dateline from London:

At noon tomorrow the King accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales will open Parliament with full State ceremonial. The King's speech will be a long document in which important bills will be promised. The foremost will be a bill embodying the proposals for Irish Home Rule outlined by the Prime Minister last session, namely establishing a new Parliament for the Protestant party of Ulster and another for the remainder of Ireland, with a coordinating national council, having exclusive powers over private bill legislation.

There are three important bills affecting Labor, which if passed will secure labor a statutory forty-nine hours week, a national minimum wage, and a general scheme of state aided insurance against unemployment. Another measure is expected to contain Government proposals for joint management of mines by masters and men and suggestions for limitation of others profits. The Labor party asks for complete nationalisation of the mines, which the Government opposes.

Clemenceau Reaches Alexandria; Greeted By High Officials

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 9.—An Alexandria telegram states that the Lotus has arrived there. The French Consul, a delegation of deputies, the Governor of Alexandria and other high officials proceeded on board to welcome M. Clemenceau. Lieut-Colonel J. K. Watson, the British Military Attache represented Lord Allenby. M. Clemenceau was the object of friendly demonstrations by the crowd which in spite of the rain, had assembled to see him.

A later message from Cairo announces:

M. Clemenceau arrived today by special train accompanied by a British general. He was received by the French representative, members of the French colony and a number of local dignitaries. M. Clemenceau was loudly cheered.

DIZZINESS AND SICK HEADACHES arise from constipation, biliousness and disordered liver. To cure them there is nothing better than

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxatives which neither gripe nor purge. Pinkettes purify the breath, clear the skin, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery, relieve Piles. Obtainable from all druggists, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

News Brevities

Dr. Arthur Stanley will lecture before the Literary Department of the American Woman's club tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Royal Asiatic Museum on "Chinese Textiles." Arrangements have been made to show a remarkable exhibit of textiles at the same time. Members will be given an opportunity after the lecture to sign up for an expedition organised to view a collection of Chinese curios.

* * *

The police Recreation Club will hold its annual meeting at the Central Police Station on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, will hold its closing exercises for the winter holidays on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the school hall.

* * *

The half-moon diamond brooch, which is being raffled in aid of a destitute Russian officier's wife, is on view at Messrs. Boyes, Basset and Co., 35 Nanking Road.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will be held at the Palace Hotel on Thursday, February 19, at 6 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to be present.

* * *

Mr. James Kemnal, managing director of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., has received the honor of Knighthood in the New Year's Honors list published in the English press on January 1.

* * *

Mr. Edgar M. Kitchin, of the District of Columbia bar, has applied for admission to the bar of the United States Court for China. He is a specialist in Patent Law.

* * *

As a Member of the General Council of the American Bar Association Judge C. S. Lobingier has just been advised of the death on January 8 of its Secretary, for the past decade, Mr. George Whitelock, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Whitelock was a brother-in-law of Edgar P. Allen of Peking. Mr. Whitelock has been succeeded as secretary by his former assistant, Mr. W. Thomas Kemp of Baltimore.

* * *

Further testimony was given yesterday in the Mixed Court in the case of the owner of the premises at 8-11 Fuklen Road who was charged with selling opium following a raid on the premises when opium valued at $8,000 was seized. The hearing was again adjourned.

* * *

The consignment of mail to the American Post Office from the Empress of Russia consisted of 941 sacks and 22 hampers of mail matter.

* * *

American Consul-General E. S. Cunningham has announced that the Consulate will be closed tomorrow, which is February 12, Chinese Commemoration Day.

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM. Of all Chemists. Made in London.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

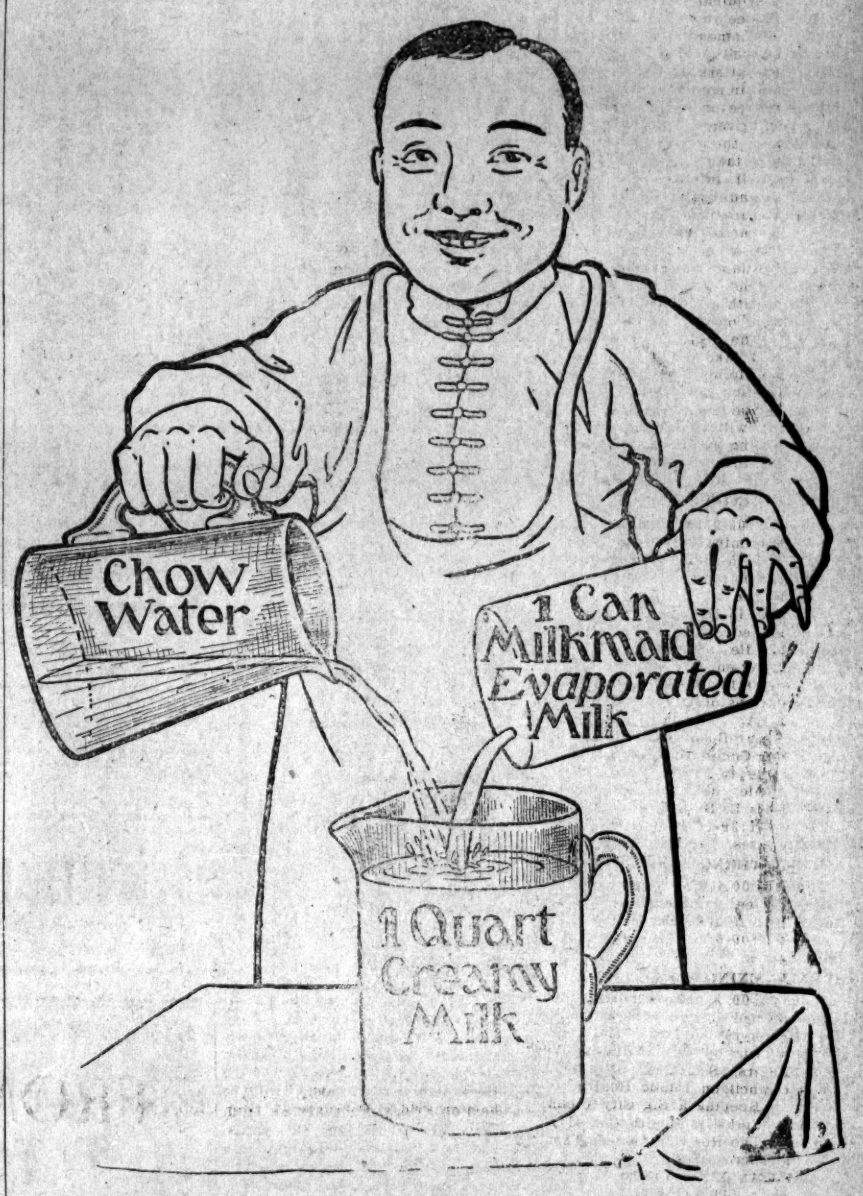
Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

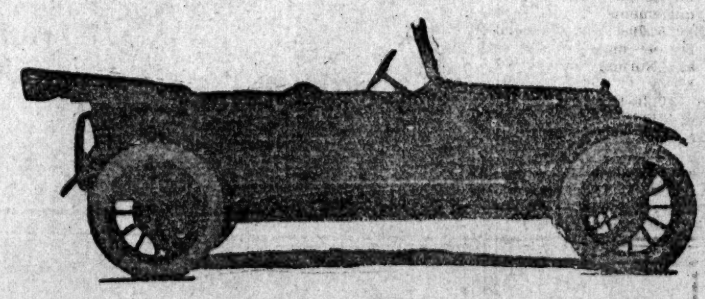
Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S

MILKMAID BRAND

"EVAPORATED"





WILLYS-KNIGHT TOURING CAR

The Car with the Famous 40 H. P. Sleeve-Valve Motor

SLEEVE-VALVES give the Knight Engine certain important advantages. The engine improves with use; very little carbon forms and that little is beneficial; it is more powerful; it is more flexible; it requires no adjustments; it is quiet in operation; and it is economical.

THE WILLYS-KNIGHT Touring Car is a beautiful car—it appeals from every angle. The tonneau and front compartments are roomy and luxurious, the upholstery being hand-buffed leather. The long wheel-base and cantilever rear springs and large tires equalize all road irregularities.

For full information, apply to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

DISTRIBUTORS

2a, Jinkee Road Phone: Central 3809

Feb. 18th

is the latest date we can accept copy for our

1920 Shanghai Directory

Firms, Associations, etc, listed free

Send us your name and our representative will call or *Forms on application to*

Rosenstocks

Directory and Commercial Gazetteer of China

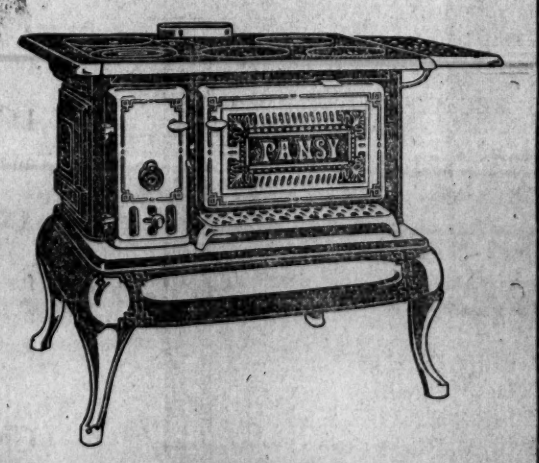
22 Nanking Road Phone Central 4778

Stoves

Southard Robertson Co's

"PANSY" Ranges

Fitted For Coal or Wood Fuel. With or without Hot Water Reservoir.



See our complete line

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Harbin.

China Educational Body To Open 3-Day Meeting

All of the varied and extensive activities of the East China Christian Educational Association are to be reviewed at the seventh annual meeting of the East China Educational Association which opens this morning at Union Church Hall and will continue for three days.

At this morning's session, following the opening service and preliminary business session, committee reports will be heard and recommendations of the advisory council will be presented. At the afternoon session at 2 o'clock the important report of the committee on religious education will be given by Rev. J. B. Wheeler and the reception of delegates will take place.

All interested are invited to attend an exhibition of moving pictures in which measures to promote health are illustrated. These are to be shown by Dr. William Wesley Peters, secretary of the Joint Council on Public Health at Martyrs' Memorial Hall at 9 o'clock tonight.

The regular business session will take place tomorrow morning followed by general reports, reading of papers and addresses.

The single session Friday morning will close the meeting. Following is the complete program for three days:

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

MORNING SESSION

9:00-9:15. Opening Service and Preliminary Business Session.

9:15-9:45. Report of Committee on Course of Study. Dr. Fong F. Sec.

9:45-10:15. Report of Committee on Teaching Chinese in Middle Schools. Prof. Tong Tsing-en.

10:15-10:45. (a) Recommendations of Advisory Council, C. C. E. A.

(b) Business Session (Appointing Committees, etc.).

10:45-11:30. The Place of Music in Christian Education. Miss L. B. Brown.

11:30-12:00. Devotional Exercises. Arthur Rugh, Esq.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:00-4:00. Report of Committee on Religious Education. Rev. J. B. Webster, Ph. D.

4:00-6:00. Reception of Delegates.

EVENING SESSION.

9:00. Health moving pictures opened to the general public at Martyrs' Memorial Hall. To be shown by Dr. William Wesley Peters, Secretary of the Joint Council on Public Health.

"Keeping a Big City Clean."

"Jinks, A Health Comedy."

"The Housefly As Seen Through a Microscope."

"An X-Ray of the Teeth."

Thursday, Feb. 12.

MORNING SESSION

9:00-9:30. Business Session, Reports of Committees.

9:30-10:00. Report of Committee on College Entrance Requirements. Prof. L. B. Moss.

10:00-10:30. Report of Committee on Teachers' Institutes and Normal Schools. Rev. J. M. Espey.

10.30-11.00. Science Teaching in Middle Schools. Andrew Allison, Esq.

11:00-11:30. Follow-up Work among Students Who Have Left Christian Educational Institutions. Rev. W. P. Roberts.

11:30-12:00. Devotional Exercises. Arthur Rugh, Esq.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:00-2:30. Report of Committee on Government Recognition of Christian Schools. Rev. E. H. Cressy.

2:30-3:00. Chinese Normal Schools. W. T. Tao, Esq.

3:00-3:30. Present Educational Tendencies in China. Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D.

3:30-4:00. The New Phonetic System of Writing Chinese. Miss S. J. Garland.

EVENING SESSION

8-00. Conferences.

(a) Middle Schools Conference. Chairman, Rev. E. H. Cressy.

(b) Conference on Primary Schools and Kindergartens. Chairman, Miss F. C. Bryan.

Friday, Feb. 13.

MORNING SESSION

9:00-10:00. Report of Committees and Business.

10:00-10:20. Report of Committee on Agricultural Education. Prof. J. H. Reisner. Prof. J. H. Reisner.

10:20-10:40. Report of Committee on Vocational Education R. P. Montgomery, Esq.

10:40-11:10. A China-Wide Campaign for Teacher-Training. Rev. J. M. Espey.

11:10-11:30. Final Business, and Reading of Minutes of Seventh Annual Meeting of the E. C. C. E. A.

11:30-12:00. Closing Devotional Exercises. Arthur Rugh Esq.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Committee For 1920

The following members were elected for the Committee for 1920. Dr. S. A. Ransom, Messrs. O. L. Ilbert, W. T. Rose, K. D. Chen, R I. Ite and W. J. Terrill.

Secretary and Treasurer 1920

Mr. A. M. Collaco was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for 1920, care of Russo-Asiatic Bank. Tel. C. 113 temporary residence, No. 1 Houtak Terrace, Tel. N. 1395.

Members are reminded that the annual subs ($5.00) are now due.

The monthly competition will be held February 16 from 7 to 8:30 a.m., Range 200 yards. Bisley. One sighting and ten scoring shots.

The seventh competition for the Benevolent Fund Shield will be held on Friday, February 27, from 7 to 9 a.m., Range 800 yards. Entries close on Wednesday, the 25th at 5 p.m. The proceeds will be donated to the Russian Refugees Fund. The sixth competition, was held on January 29. Mr. H. W. Dawson was top with a fine score of 76 points (72 plus 4). There were 26 entries. Only competitors who have permits are eligible to shoot for this competition.

The second competition for The Nestles Cup was held on January 22. Mr. R. I. Ite was top with a fine score of 99 points (98 plus 1). There were 21 entries.

Rifle accessories, sights, and books can we obtained from No. 1 Range Boy.

Engineering Society Hears Dr. Chatley On Geology Of Yangtsze

Dr. Herbert Chatley delivered the address before the Engineering Society of China at its meeting yesterday afternoon. He spoke on "Geology of the Yangtsze Valley Below Wuhu."

Dr. Chatley commenced by mentioning that in 1916 the Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board had arranged for a rough geological survey of the Yangtsze Estuary below Wuhu to be made by Mr. V. K. Ting, the Director of the Chinese Government geological survey.

The report made by Mr. Ting was now public and the object of the author's paper was to describe it and indicate certain engineering applications which might arise out of it.

He described briefly the previous geological work done in China and called attention to the great difficulty of identifying the epochs of the strata in China.

He then summarised the conclusions reached in the report as to stratigraphy, dynamic geology and physiographic development. The controversy as to an old Yangtsze mouth South of Chinkiang was now settled in the negative, as the canal is artificial and cut through an old ridge of loess. Nevertheless flood water would enter the Tai Hu plain, if the existing dams in the canals were not maintained. The delta has grown rapidly and almost all the area East of the Tung Chow, Ka Hsia, Hai Yen line is only about 2,000 years old.

The Whangpoo was probably formed by the coalescence of tidal channels between shoals. The Tai Hu and other lakes are old lagoons left behind the shoals.

INTERNAL LAKES FILLING

The author then indicated certain conclusions in regard to river engineering. The Yangtsze river has wandered widely over the plain. Enormous accretion has occurred and is still proceeding. The internal lakes are filling up. The inland waterways are continually changing by erosion and accretion. A small general subsidence is also in progress.

Hence all big works must contemplate gradual but large deviations of the river and an advance of the coast line. The inland waterways must be carefully regulated. Eventually higher dykes will be required.

The possibilities of a large artesian well supply were next touched upon. Dr. Chatley remarking on the hill lines and depth of alluvium as perhaps indicating a basin.

After referring to the sources of building stone, details were given as to the position of various coal mines East of the Tai Hu, in Anhwei and near Nanking.

Figures were given as to the Shanghai's present coal demand and enquiry as to the possibilities of developing the local mines was strongly urged.

A few notes as to local iron mines followed and the author concluded by discussing the probability of earthquakes in the neighborhood of Shanghai.

Aviation Inspector To Fete Peking Air Deputies Tomorrow

In honor of the Peking Air Commission which is here to welcome the Italian flyers and others interested in aeronautics, Captain Alessandro Delpiano, Inspector-General of the Rome-Peking-Tokio flight, will give a dinner tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Astor House.

No news has yet been received about the possible date of the arrival of the Rome airmen at Shanghai. In view of the destruction at Saloniki of one of the planes, it is feared that the arrival will be delayed.

WHAT WOMAN NEEDS

above all things are Health and Happiness. These are the true Woman's Rights! Every woman is entitled to them. Dame Nature intended her daughters to be healthy in body and happy in mind. Any woman conscious of pain and trouble which she feels might be removed will be well advised to make careful enquiry as to the cause. If it is found—as indeed is frequently the case—that a disordered digestion is giving rise to ill-health and the consequent depression of spirits, medicine of the right sort will doubtless soon set matters right. But it must be of the right sort. Beecham's Pills are to be strongly recommended for woman's needs. They may be taken with perfect confidence for derangements of the digestive organs, including such unpleasant ailments as sick-headache, biliousness, flatulence, constipation and the lassitude and worries often incidental to her sex. Every woman may get nearer to Health and Happiness by using

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COURT DECIDES FIGHT OF AMAHS FOR RACE STAKE

Amah In Le Bris Household To Retain Big Sum Won When Champions Ran

The suddenly acquired wealth which descended in a golden flood upon the five Chinese servants of the household of Mr. P. Le Bris as a result of last November's Champions race is to remain with them intact, for a suit, instituted by the amah of another household, who claimed half of the winnings, was yesterday dismissed in the French Mixed Court after a conspiracy had been brought to light in the case.

The sum at stake amounted to $95,000 and the progress of the case through the eleven hearings that have been held was marked by one series after another of acrimonious verbal clashes between counsel while many foreign feminine supporters of the contending amahs have been in attendance at court to hear the trial.

M. D'Auxion de Ruffe appeared for the amah of the Le Bris household, who emerged as victor. The amah employed in the home of Mrs. J. Horchner was the plaintiff in the case who contended she had purchased a half interest in the winning ticket and M. Bazin appeared for her. An amah employed in the household of M. Bazin had been called as a witness and at yesterday's hearing it was charged that she had been approached and had been offered $1.500 to testify in favor of the plaintiff.

When this charge was made by the defendant's attorney the court at once ordered that the amah of the Bazin home be called and after she had been closely questioned at length by both the court and the attorneys she admitted reluctantly that she had been visited by a Chinese who had offered her $1.500 to testify in favor of the plaintiff.

The Court directed that criminal proceedings be taken at once against the Chinese who had made the offer, but he has not yet been caught by the police.

The decision of the court in dismissing the case was that no evidence had been presented showing that the amah who won had entered into any agreement with the plaintiff.

When Silver Streak won the race last November it was found that the winning ticket had been purchased by the servants in the Le Bris home and it was in the hands of the amah, who held a one-half interest.

China Accepts New Consortium Terms; Asks Early Advance

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 9.—The Chinese Government has accepted the terms laid down by the Consortium for the proposed £5,000,000 loan, on condition that a substantial advance is made prior to the New Year.

The Ministers of the Four Consortium Powers, namely Great Britain, France, America and Japan will meet shortly to discuss China's reply. Meanwhile the group bankers have referred the question of the suggested advance to their head offices.

Powers Ask Banks To Make The Advance

Peking, February 9.—At a meeting of the British, American, French and Japanese Ministers this morning it was decided to ask the Chinese Government to adhere more closely to the phraseology of the Consortium loan conditions, as the Chinese reply accepted supervision of disbandment of unnecessary troops. As the Ministers have asked the banks to make the advance of $7,000,000 which China asks for. It is believed that this point is being conceded.

Saturday Club Men Hear Of Red Cross At Today's Tiffin

Two members of the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine and the Near East will talk today to members of the Saturday Club at a tiffin to be held at the Carlton Cafe. Captain E. B. Chafee is to speak on "With the American Red Cross in Jerusalem and Lieut. A. A. Hunter on "Arabcia, the New Nation." Mr. C. T. Wang, China's delegate to the Versailles Conference, will preside.

The speaking will follow the tiffin and the meeting will close not later than 1:50 o'clock. The meeting will be open to friends of members and tickets may be obtained at the door.

IMMIGRATION WAVE

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

New York, February 7.—The Unites States is on the eve of a rush of immigration such as has never been seen before, according to a report filed by Assistant Commissioner General Hampton. His figures for January showed a marked increase over those of the preceding month.

Valentine Party By Song Service Set For Saturday

A real, live American valentine party will be given under the auspices of the American Song Service at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, Saturday night, beginning at 8:30 o'clock. The invitations, which are extended to all Americans in Shanghai, read:

"Let's all forget how far away we are from the United States. There will be games we used to play when we were kids—and many others, too. Eats—well, there'll be 'weenies' and buns; doughnuts and coffee. Music—there'll be music the like of which has never before been heard in Shanghai. Please scratch this date on your calendar. If you're old timers in Shanghai get in touch with Young America. Come and sing 'Over There' with other homesick folks. No admission price and no silver collection but bring a valentine. A nice one costs only a dime or a nickel—one with a red heart or a forget-me-not—or a funny one with an ugly face that costs only a penny will be still better. Dress just as you wish. But wear a smile."

Daniels Protests Snub To Navy Seen In New Legislation

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Washington, February 4.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has called attention to Congress failure to provide for the Navy in the Bill passed last month granting six months' pay to all widows dependent on Army officers and men who gave their lives for the Nation. Daniels further stated that recognition of the army alone has caused just discontent throughout the Navy.

New Bill Will Bar Japs From Becoming American Citizens

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Washington, January 22.—A well sponsored bill will soon come before both Houses of Congress providing for the denial of United States citizenship to all Japanese born on American soil.

The provisions call for the rights to citizenship only for those persons whose parents were white; African, or American Indian descendants. All persons thus naturalised will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil authorities and, when proven eligible, will have the right to own property. It has been brought to national attention that the Japanese would, in a very short time, hold all of the best lands in the State of California unless restrictions were promptly legislated making citizenship impossible to native born Japanese.

Robbers Hold Up California Train And Make Escape

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

San Francisco, January 20.—Railroad and government detectives are seeking the highwaymen who robbed the Southern Pacific Mail train at Richmond Saturday night. They secured jewelry, money orders and cash to the amount of $100,000.

It is presumed that the robbers entered the train at Oakland and after holding up the four mail clerks, signalled the train to stop and escaped to the hills near by.

FIRES YESTERDAY

Three fires were recorded yesterday. Excitement was experienced at the Commercial Press office, 453 Honan Road early in the morning when two book cases were damaged by fire which originated from a stove.

A large Chinese hong at Q509A off Yuenfong Road was the scene of another fire shortly after daybreak. The upper portion of the premises was damaged. The hong was not insured.

The third fire took place shortly after noon at S274 Ningpo Road. Only a quantity of bedding was destroyed.

Work Resumed At Yawata Iron Works

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, February 9.—A telegram from Yawata states that no serious development has occurred in the strike situation since Saturday. While the dispute is still unsettled work at the ironworks was nominally resumed this morning.

Mexican Villages Destryed During Volcanic Eruption

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Mexico City, January 12.—The volcano near San Miguel is still emitting flames. Many villages have been destroyed. Floods of water started by earthquakes are flooding the district near the crater. Numerous deaths are reported daily.

Midway Island Is First With Census; Has 31 Inhabitants

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Chicago, January 21.—Midway Island is the first district to complete the census information. Captain Piltz, of the cable schooner Florence, brought the figures to the States today. The total inhabitants are 31.

U.S. Chamber Will Send Delegates To Financial Meeting

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, February 5.—The United States Chamber of Commerce announces its readiness to designate representatives to the proposed International Financial Conference provided that the discussions are kept within the limitations laid down by Mr. Glass, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his statement on January 30.

Note: Mr. Glass said that he did not object to American Chambers of Commerce sending representatives, if they desired, to an unofficial conference provided that the impossibility of any action by the United States Government was pre-recognised.

Reginald De Koven Dies From Stroke

(Pacific Mail Wireless)

Chicago, January 18.—Reginald de Koven, one of the few great American operatic composers died at his home here last night from a stroke of apolexy.

Philippine Bank Gets Gold Bullion

One million dollars in twenty-dollar gold pieces was received by the Philippine National Bank on the Pacific Mail Liner Venezuela. The Bank announces that G.$2,500,000 in gold coin has been shipped from San Francisco.

Siccawei Weather Reports

9.—High pressures cover the whole China spreading gradually south eastwards. Low pressures over the sea cast of Japan. Winds light and variable on the Northern and middle China continue blowing from North in the South with light or moderate force.

10.—The center of high pressures seems to have moved slightly eastwards. Weather fine, light variable winds.

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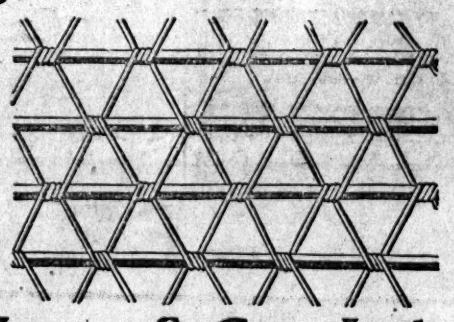
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First Prize $50,000.00
Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.
To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on March 31st, 1920.
One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.
Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00
Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.
The Chinese Benevolent Association

On the Turn of a Coin

By Cleveland Moffett

DOWN the corridor, walking carefully, came four hospital attendants, holding the stretcher resting on two large wheels, rolling noiselessly. The operation was over. On the stretcher lay a young woman, unconscious. Her face was beautiful, but white as the covering sheets, and her head was wound with bandages. She breathed faintly through parted lips.

Out of the operating-room came the surgeon who had finished his work, and with him his assistants, young men in blouses and black caps, most of them wearing pointed beards. An odor of carbolic acid followed them.

"Poor girl," said one, as he watched the stretcher turn into one of the wards. "I wonder if she'll speak before she dies."

"It will be better for her assassin if she doesn't," said another.

Then they went off to various duties. Last of all came Auguste Caseau, hurrying and behindhand, as usual. He had risen late, had reached the hospital late and had had no breakfast. Of all the medical students at the Lariboisiere Hospital there was none more popular than Caseau, but the pleasures of Paris at night often made him neglect his duties of the day. In the present instance he did not know who the young woman was whom he had just seen under the knife, nor had he any idea how her skull had been crushed with such frightful wounds. All he knew was that she had remarkable beauty and was doomed to die.

He was hurrying off to a neighboring cafe when a stranger waiting at the door touched his arm. The man's eyes were eager, he spoke with ill-concealed excitement and seemed like one who had gone many hours without sleep.

"Tell me," he said, "did she speak?"

Caseau shook his head, looking at the man suspiciously.

"Can she live?"

"God knows; the doctor took sixteen pieces of bone out of her head."

"Holy Mother, sixteen pieces of bone!"

Caseau was walking meantime toward the cafe, and the man followed him. His eagerness for information betrayed an interest in the case that argued some special knowledge, and Caseau was curious. "Will you drink?" he said, when they had taken seats at a table.

The stranger called for absinthe and drained his glass quickly. "I must ask one more question, my friend," he said. "Tell me, where were the wounds on the girl's head—were they on the back?"

"They were," asserted Caseau, who had ordered his breakfast.

"Were there none in front, none on the forehead nor on the face?"

Caseau shook his head. "There were none."

"How strange," muttered the man. "She was facing him when"——

"Facing whom?" asked Caseau, sharply, and the question seemed to bring the man to his senses.

"Pardon me; I forgot that you do not know. I have been through so much for the last twelve hours that I am dazed. Do you believe in occult things, hallucinations and so on?"

Caseau was only in his second year, and the lectures on hallucinations did not begin until the third, so he answered guardedly.

"That depends," he said, with an air of holding knowledge in reserve. He questioned with his eyes, and for the first time appeared sympathetic. The man ordered another absinthe.

"I will tell you about it," he said. "I shall go mad unless I tell some one. In the first place, let me assure you that usually I am the most matter-of-fact man in Paris; I never get angry, I never get excited, but last night"—— He paused and a little shiver ran over him.

"But last night," repeated Caseau, encouragingly.

"Spellbound, my wife watched the man, who paid no heed to her, but made his way at once to the bedroom."

"It was 9 o'clock, and I was walking up the Rue Fontaine with my hat off because the night was hot, and whistling because business had been good. You see, I am a grocer down on the Street of the Four Winds. When I reached the corner of the Rue Breda, where I live, I stopped in a little cake-shop to buy some sweets for my wife. Then I hurried upstairs, two at a time, for I was eager to see her. Our apartment is on the fifth floor, looking out on the Rue Fontaine, and a balcony runs along the windows where my wife keeps flowers growing. It is a nice place to sit Summer evenings, and I expected to find her there.

"Imagine my surprise, then, on opening the door, to find the apartment quite dark, except for the glow of the little night-lamp from the bedroom at the end of the corridor. And instead of seeing my wife come running to meet me, all smiles, I found absolute stillness in the place, stillness and darkness.

"In that moment, as I stood with the door ajar, and my hand on the knob, there came over me a creeping sense of fear, something I had never known before. It seemed to me that some great danger was lurking in the air, that some evil presence was near me. So strong was this feeling that, acting on the first impulse, I stepped back on to the landing outside and closed the door behind me.

"In an instant, however, my reason reasserted itself, and ashamed of my weakness I opened the door again, closed it sharply behind me, and double-locked it. Then hanging my hat on a hook at one side I started down the corridor. There was a distance of twenty feet that I had to traverse before reaching the bedroom, and I assure you that I never in my life endured such torture as I felt in taking those few steps.

"At first it was a fear for myself that held me back, but presently this was superseded by a horrible sickening fear for my wife. I saw it was she whose life was threatened, or had been threatened, for the conviction grew upon me that I had come too late.

"When I was half-way down the corridor I clutched the wall with one hand and pressed the other to my brow, which was throbbing with frightful fancies. They say that drowning men see strange things as death comes on, but no drowning man, I am sure, ever saw a vision more distinct than came to me there of my poor wife."

By this time Caseau was listening intently.

"She is a beautiful woman, I beg you to believe, and I saw her as plainly as I see you now, stretched on the bed, her face as lovely as ever in its setting of dark hair, only very pale. But there were wounds, dreadful wounds, on the back of her head, from which the pillow was stained crimson.

"But this was only a vision?" put in Caseau.

"Yes, a vision. God grant you may never have one. I was unable to move, afraid to speak. I seemed rooted to the floor.

"Finally my will conquered, and I staggered into the bedroom. With an awful fascination my eyes sought the bed, around which were drawn red curtains. On the side toward me, on a little table, burned the night lamp. Everything in the room seemed as usual—there was no sign that ill had come—and yet I cannot tell you with what feelings I stepped forward and drew apart the curtains.

"My wife lay there apparently sleeping, her lovely face turned toward me, and the pillow beneath her head as white as her hand that pressed it. With a sigh of relief I sank into a chair. At that moment I was startled to hear, behind the curtains, a gasping sob, and then a burst of hysterical weeping. Hurrying to the bedside I besought my wife to be calm, assuring her that I was there to protect her.

"At last my wife recovered sufficiently to explain her fright as well as she was able to do so. She had dined alone about 6 o'clock and about 7 had given Amandine, our servant, permission to go out for the evening. Then she had spent a little time tidying up the apartment, and about half-past seven had settled down to read in the room where we have our library.

"This room faces on the Rue Breda. In front of this room there is a short stretch of balcony, which ends in an iron partition that separates it from the balcony of the house adjoining, which is No. 4. It would be possible for a man to climb over this partition and step from one balcony to the other.

"As my wife read she must have dozed, for presently, although her back was turned toward the window, she seemed to see a man of large stature standing on the balcony outside and peering into the room. This man had bushy red hair and eyes of the palest blue—eyes that frightened her.

"Presently he withdrew stealthily, climbed over the partition, and peered into a window of No. 4. Once again he drew back, seemed to hesitate, smiled with a grim humor and noiselessly drawing a coin from his pocket spun it in the air and caught it deftly in his open palm. Then moving closer to the window for better light he nodded, put the coin back in his pocket and forthwith entered the room where my wife sat, passing easily through the long door-like halves of the window, that were swung wide open.

"Spellbound, my wife watched the man, who paid no heed to her, but made his way at once to the bedroom, she following in mortal terror. Approaching the bed he noticed that its curtains were drawn and paused a moment, casting his eyes about him as if in search of something.

"Near the fireplace lay a heavy brass poker which he picked up, returning with it to the bedside. Breathless my wife watched as he put aside the curtains. A woman lay there sleeping, with her face turned away, but my wife thought it was herself. She saw the man lift the poker as if to strike, at which the woman lying in the bed started and looked toward him. At this my wife's terror burst the bonds in her throat and she cried aloud.

"Of course it was only fancy, a dream if you like, something that was not real, for the next instant she was alone in the room. But the effect was most distressing. Do what she would she could not drive from her mind the face of that tawny-haired assassin, with his pale-blue eyes. It seemed to her that he was still near her with murderous purpose.

"In vain, lamp in hand, she searched the apartment, and tried to convince herself that nothing was there; in vain she closed and bolted the windows opening on the balcony. That sense of nameless fear pursued her still; and whichever way she turned it seemed to her that an enemy was crouching behind her, waiting his chance to spring or strike.

"Finally she went to bed, hoping that sleep would give her some relief; but she could not sleep, she could not get her thoughts out of the morbid channel in which they were running. So, anxious, restless, sick at heart, she had waited for me to come, and my coming, alas, brought her only added terrors, for my strange delay at the door, my opening it twice and closing it, then my long pause and silence in the corridor, instead of the cheery greeting I was wont to give her, made her sure that it was not I at all, but some intruder come to do her harm, some prowling assailant of the night, perhaps the very man whose eyes and fiery hair had frightened her so in the vision.

"Then, realizing that it was her husband who was there, the man who loved her, and that there was no danger at all, she burst into the fit of hysterical sobbing from which I had such difficulty in calming her."

"You are preventing me from eating my breakfast, sir, with your queer story," said Caseau. "And, besides, I can't see what connection it has with the young woman who has just been operated on."

"Let me finish," said the man, "let me finish. We hardly slept all night, for our fears persisted in spite of the knowledge that no harm had befallen. I made matters worse by foolishly telling my wife of the fright I had experienced on entering the apartment and my vision of the murdered woman. You will remember particularly that the wounds were on the back of the head, and you tell me that is where they really were."

"That is where they were on the woman in the hospital, but she is not your wife?"

"No, thank heaven, but you know who she is?"

"Not I," said Caseau. "I got in too late to learn any details."

"She is Marie Gagnol, who occupied the apartment adjoining ours in No. 4 Rue Breda."

"My God!" exclaimed Caseau.

Just then one of the other students came in from the hospital. "She's dead," he said. "She never spoke. But they are going to try an important experiment on her. Dr. Rosseau thinks she closed her eyes with fright at the very moment when she saw the murderer and never opened them since. He's going to test his new apparatus for getting the last image recorded on the retina. If he succeeds it will be a new triumph for the hospital and for science."

"Gentlemen," said the stranger, impressively, "if the doctor's experiment succeeds I believe on my soul that it will be also a triumph for justice."

That afternoon Dr. Rosseau made the experiment, with brilliant success; it was one of the first demonstrations of the possibilities of colored photography. Registered in the sensitive film of the dead woman's eyes was found the distinct image of a man of unusual size, who clutched in his hands an uplifted poker. The man's hair was red, his eyes a pale blue.

Two months later such a man died under the knife on the Place de la Roquette. He had been arrested, convicted and condemned on the sole evidence of a pair of lifeless eyeballs, supported by the testimony of a woman who had never seen him except in a vision.

On the eve of his execution he made a full confession. He stated that the murder was a chance crime, prompted only by greed. He had reached the balcony running in front of Nos. 2 and 4 Rue Breda by using a rope hung from the roof. He declared that for about five minutes while he was standing outside he had hesitated whether to enter the apartment of No. 2 or No. 4. He had rested the decision on the turn of a coin.

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The Blood Pearl

By Albert Dorrington

"THE thief must be punished," Sashino intimated blandly. "It was a gem of strangely beautiful milkiness. I am told it had a blood mist. There are men here who saw it!"

The crew of Japanese shellers mustered silently on the oyster-strewn deck of the Three Moons. The sea was as still as a sleeping child. In the far south a few ragged palms marked the limit of the Vanderdecken Bank, where the cheeping sun birds drowsed over the mile-long fleet of working luggers.

Sashino was captain of the Three Moons and he bitterly resented the frequent thefts of pearls from his lugger. The tricks of the average diamond thief become ludicrously apparent when compared with the almost superhuman evasions of the Japanese shell-opener. Captain Sashino had grown subtle with experience, but his smiling patience gave out before the constant disappearance of almost priceless gems.

Four coolies appeared from the for'rd hatch escorting a naked Japanese diver. A stern silence awaited him. For a few moments he remained sullenly irresolute, cigarette in mouth, his bare toes kicking scraps of opened shell across the deck.

Captain Sashino regarded him contemptuously from his station near the main hatch. "You steal my pearl, Insumi, the one you found on the Black Lip Bank. I am willing to hear you. Say what!"

Insumi hunched his reef scarred shoulders, cast furtive glances at the crew and was silent.

"What made you steal?" Sashino repeated. "The German buyers or your sweetheart in the town? Say quick!"

Insumi frowned. "I work hard, Captain Sashino, for small pay. Only once or twice have I taken a little pearl. My sweetheart does not ask me to steal." He turned again to the crew as though expecting a friendly demonstration on his behalf. There was none.

A windlass hand wearing a coolie loincloth was holding a baited line over the port bow. Incidentally a pair of tiger sharks drifted from the shadow of the lugger's keel and stayed motionless within a few yards of the bait.

The pearl thief folded his arms submissively as one expecting punishment swift and unannounced. The silent wrath that moves Japanese legions to impossible assaults flowed from the Captain's gestures. He turned to a diver at his elbow and whispered. The crew catching his meaning became suddenly alert. A volcanic rage swept over them. Oaths of strange origin and dialects filled the air. Captain Sashino nodded twice and called to the windlass hand with the baited line.

Three men caught Insumi by the shoulders and fastened the line about his waist and hips, leaving his arms free.

"Over!" shouted the Captain. "Let him keep his knife."

Insumi was dangling over the stern, his breast and feet almost touching the water. The tropic sun pierced almost to the sandy floor of the straits. A tiger shark does not always swoop to the object in sight, but will sometimes inspect it for a short period, then vanish for a brief space and return with the speed of a hawk.

The thief lay suspended within an inch of the water, his knees slightly updrawn. The knife in his right hand was held point out from his face. Above him leaned the crew of the lugger telling him in fluent Japanese that thieves and sharks were the spawn of devil men.

An inquisitive snout appeared under the lugger's stern, a pair of swinish eyes began to regard the suspended Insumi with patient interest; then, moving slowly in a straight line, flashed suddenly under his chest. Insumi's back arched as the gray belly swept beneath; a quick, grunting stab followed and the water grew crimson for several yards. He breathed hoarsely and wagged his bullet head.

"Fool!" sneered the Captain, "the blood will bring others and they will hustle him to death like good Americans!"

A loud thrashing was heard near the helm. The strong tide swept the blood-wash clear of the schooner. For a period that ached like eternity the suspended man looked eagerly into the water as though listening. Then with a sudden frantic movement he tried to turn toward a torpedo-like shadow that rushed from the shelter of the lugger's quarter. A gash wide as a saber-cut appeared on his naked hip.

"A fin-stroke!" chuckled the Captain. "The old shark has got him now. It will be a slow fight, my children."

A hot stillness hung about the straits. The Jap lay motionless, eye and ear almost touching the water, his glance fixed immovably on the trowel-shaped fin that stayed within gun shot of the schooner. Neither the tide nor the shouts of the divers could urge it on.

"The big fish is playing with him," smiled the Captain. "Do not make too much noise, my children."

Hereat an unexpected commotion happened in the water; a school of small sharks began to sport about the thief's ankles. With a rippling movement of the wrist he slashed into them right and left, dispersing them like a shoal of mullet. One blue-snouted invader, more cunning than the rest, tore at his ribs as it escaped under the lugger's stern.

Within thirty seconds the school returned and the fight began again. The watching pearlers screamed excitedly over the lugger's rail, while the baby sharks grew clever and nibbled the man's thigh on the off side. They harassed him like leeches, eluding his knife thrusts, retreating and attacking with the speed of torpedoes.

Blood-drenched to the waist, he held up an appealing hand, once, twice. A cold, unresponsive silence followed, while the Captain lit a cigarette; then, as if by a signal from the outer steps, the swarms of sharklets drew off. Someone pointed to the trowel-shaped fin moving once more to its quarry. Many of the pearlers knew it for one of the oldest monsters that inhabited the great reef passage. Dozens of trepang fishers had attempted its capture without success, but the human bait now offered was more than it could resist.

There was no deviation from the line of attack, it flashed straight under the Jap's ribs. With the strength and fortitude of his kind the suspended man allowed his left forearm to remain in the water.

For a moment it seemed as though the rope would break under the strain. With lunatic strength he appeared to be holding the shark at arm's length beneath the water. Then, with a cry, he stabbed downward again and again until his head drooped forward.

"Heave up!" shouted the Captain.

Slowly they hauled him over the rail and they saw that his left arm was torn and blood-drenched.

The Captain surveyed the hurt man calmly. There was no trace of emotion in his voice as he addressed the assembled crew.

"Fear will not make him speak. The pearl is somewhere and we may yet find it. Take him below and see that his hurts are attended. There is an English doctor in the town."

Late in the afternoon, when the sun's rays lay in gouts of fierce red across the straits of Torres, a dead tiger shark drifted under the lugger's bows, past the bobbing heads of the naked divers. Around it swarmed a ravenous shoal of black bream and yellow tails, guzzling, flashing their silver bellies near the purple gash under the upturned throat.

Incidentally, a dory pushed off from a tiny pier at the inlet's mouth and rowed leisurely in the wake of the dead monster. A Malay diver and Japanese coolie sat at the oars.

The dead shark drifted beyond the great oyster bank where the long sea grass swayed and rippled in the outgoing tide. Leaning from the dory the Malay thrust a boathook under the shark's dorsal fin and drew it with much labor under the lee of a palm-sheltered promontory.

"Sashino's glasses cannot follow us now," he panted. "There will be no need to hurry with our work."

The shark was beached and after a careful survey of the surrounding scrub, the Malay drew a long sheath knife and passed his thumb gently over the point. Then with a dozen deft strokes he laid bare the huge gullet while the Jap coolie plunged his fists into the palpitating mass.

The Malay's head came up with a sudden jerk; he shook grease and blood drops from his hand exultantly. "Usthama!"

A pearl of peculiar luster and orient gleamed between his red finger and thumb. The sun's rays seemed to illumine it with supernatural radiance as he held it up for the Jap's inspection.

"If a thief cares not where he puts his arm, comrade, there are always good hiding-places for a ten thousand dollar pearl!"

"Insumi was born with a crease in his palm. Tashan! I saw Sashino look into his hand before they swung him to the shark. Sampe, eie! I could not hide a bead in mine!"

A few days later Insumi, his left arm swathed in bandages, met his two confreres at the house of a Chinese pearl-buyer near Deliverance inlet. After much haggling and delay Insumi received fifty dollars for his share in the deal.

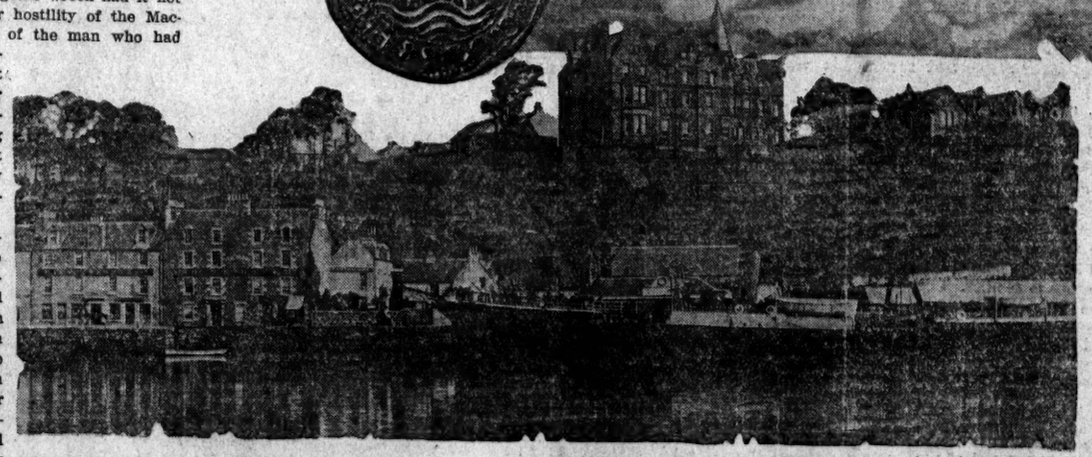
Ancient Treasure Galleon Located at Last?

A Handful of Coins Recovered from the Sea

After Centuries of Search the Depths of Tobermory Bay May Soon Yield Up Priceless Cargo of the "De Florencia" of the Old Spanish Armada

Method of Pumping Sands and Filtering Them Through a Gigantic Sieve So That Everything Even to the Smallest Coin or Bit of Ancient Jewelry May Be Recovered

A Picturesque Galleon of the "Invincible Armada" Which Met Disaster off Great Britain in 1588.



Photograph of Tobermory Bay Where It Is Believed the Old Spanish Treasure Galleon "De Florencia" Has at Last Been Located

WHAT the untold millions in gold, jewels and other treasure that went to the bottom of the sea when the Spanish galleon De Florencia was sunk nearly 350 years ago will soon be recovered is the confident expectation of the men in charge of the expedition now trying to raise the richly laden hulk of this famous treasure ship. Included in the treasure is a priceless crown which, according to the terms of a treaty between England and Spain, will become the property of King George.

Although the work of the expedition is shrouded in greatest secrecy it is reported that the resting place of the De Florencia on the bed of Torbermory Bay, off the coast of Scotland, has been definitely located. With the powerful new dredges and other improved appliances that are in readiness it is believed that it will now be a comparatively easy matter to raise what remains of the ship.

Just how much wealth is almost within the grasp of the treasure seekers is a matter of conjecture. Its total value must, however, run high into the millions of dollars—a princely fortune that makes its recovery well worth the years of effort that have been put forth for it.

The ill-fated galleon De Florencia was the treasure ship of the "Invincible Armada" which Spain sent out to conquer England and place a Spaniard on Queen Elizabeth's throne. Besides fabulous quantities of gold coin, gold and silver plate and jewels of every kind, its strong rooms held the magnificent crown which had been especially prepared for the head of the new Spanish ruler of England. Chroniclers of the time describe this crown as more richly encrusted with rare gems, more superb in every way than that worn by any European monarch.

The vessel was sunk by an explosion. One of the Macleans of Morven, a warlike Scottish clan, took a treacherous revenge for what he believed the Spaniards' ill treatment of him by touching off the powder magazine. The explosion destroyed the vessel and sent to sudden death all of the 400 men on board, including several noblemen of high rank.

The manner of the ship's destruction accounts for many of the disappointments met in trying to recover the treasure. Early seekers for it foolishly thought every fragment of mast or spar they found a clew to the location of the hull, forgetting that the force of the explosion had scattered the wreckage over a wide area.

Not until 1661, seventy-three years after the ship's sinking, was the main portion of the wreck first located. A party of Swedish treasure hunters found it lying with the bow in forty-eight feet of water and the stern sixty-six feet below the surface at Spring tides. The deck and a considerable portion of the sides of the galleon from the mizzenmast forward had been blown completely away by the explosion and the remaining part of the hull was filled with mud and sand. The poop, however, remained undamaged beyond the heavy African oak beams and planking.

Even with the crude appliances of that day these Swedes would doubtless have succeeded in raising the wreck had it not been for the bitter hostility of the Macleans, descendants of the man who had sunk the De Florencia. They put up such a bitter opposition to treasure hunting along their coast that the attempt finally had to be abandoned.

No further attempt was made to raise the treasure galleon until recent years. In 1903 an English syndicate sent two expert divers, with a diving lighter and a full equipment of powerful machinery, to try to locate the wreck. The task was more difficult than ever, for the Swedes had left no accurate records of their operations three hundred years before, and even if they had the shore line and sea bed had altered considerably since then.

Although the hulk itself was not definitely located, a great many pieces of timber, coins, buttons, etc., that had once belonged to it, were found. These things encouraged the syndicate so much that after one Summer's work it secured permission from the Duke of Argyll to continue the search for five years.

This permission was necessary because, according to covenants between England and Spain, drawn up soon after the De Florencia was lost, it was expressly stipulated that if the crown which the galleon had carried should ever be recovered it should become the property of the King of England, and the rest of the valuables on board should go to the Duke of Argyll.

Long steel rods were used to probe the bed of the bay, and when any hard object was encountered powerful dredges were set to work at that spot. In this way over 350,000 square feet of surface was carefully gone over, but still the wreck was not found.

In October, 1909, a new syndicate took up the hunt under the direction of Colonel Mackenzie Foss. Still more approved appliances, still more skillful and daring divers were employed. Although they did not succeed in putting their hands on the wreck they did establish the fact that it was now buried under thirty feet of silt and boulder clay, the top layer of which was more than seventy feet under water.

Efforts continued until the Autumn of 1909, when the dredges began to bring up a large number of things which had unmistakably formed part of the ship. Most important of all they brought to light some of the instruments the Swedish searchers had used to mark the location of their prize. These furnished proof that at last the dredges were at work over the very spot where the treasure galleon lay buried—a spot about ninety yards from the Torbermory pier.

The following Summer new dredging methods were introduced, including a new suction pump, and more material was brought up that seemed to be a part of the ship itself. Then obstacles were encountered—a thick layer of shellfish, pressed by time almost to the consistency of concrete, and beneath this huge boulder, some of which weighed half a ton.

In 1911 discoveries were made which led to the belief that the boulders were part of the ship's ballast. As the dredges pressed deeper and deeper into the ocean's bed they began to bring up fragments of human skeletons—the bones of the unfortunate victims of Maclean's diabolical revenge.

Just when it seemed that the recovery of the treasure was only a matter of days the war came and put a complete stop to the work.

As soon as the armistice was signed the syndicate of treasure hunters was reorganized and a costly outfit of new and improved dredging machinery was ordered. These dredges have been actively at work in Torbermory Bay for several months, and within the past few days they have been bringing up the most encouraging evidence that the treasure ship is close at hand. An ingenious method of filtering the sand has been installed, so that not the tiniest coin or piece of jewelry which it contains may be lost.

Spanish coins (the famous "pieces of eight"), table utensils, fragments of oak ship timber, metal buttons and human bones are being brought up almost daily.

It cannot be long now before the ship's strong rooms are reached and the treasure that has lain useless in the ocean's depths nearly 350 years brought to light. Then the members of the syndicate which has persisted for so many years in this treasure search will divide a fortune with the Duke of Argyll, and King George of England will have a magnificent new crown to add to his possessions.

The actual value of the gold, silver and jewels which the De Florencia had on board is enhanced many times by the historical significance of these interesting souvenirs of a former day. Even the oaken timbers in the galleon's hull will be held priceless by historians as mementoes of Spain's bold attempt to subjugate England.

To recover the De Florencia and the precious contents of its strong rooms has long been one of the fondest dreams of treasure seekers. If it is accomplished, as now seems certain, it will give them new courage to strive for a still greater prize—the recovery of the seventeen Spanish galleons which the combined British and Dutch fleets sank in Vigo Bay and which carried to the bottom $120,000,000 worth of gold, silver and precious stones.

Probably no ships that ever sailed the sea carried a more valuable cargo than the Spanish galleons which met their fate in Vigo Bay in 1702. They carried the three years' output of the richest mines of the Spanish Main, and, in addition to this, quantities of the most valuable woods from the South American forests and many works of art taken from the palaces of conquered peoples.

The galleons sank so rapidly that their British and Dutch conquerors had time to lay hands on no more than a mere handful of the treasure they carried. The greater part of it found a resting place on the ocean bed to await the inventive genius of some later day which should devise means of bringing it to the surface again.

The wood of the sunken galleons is worth enough in itself to repay many years of effort in its recovery. Only the finest woods were used in the construction of these ships, and experts say that such woods are actually improved by their long immersion in salt water. Some of the finest furniture in one of the palaces of the present King of Spain is made from wood taken from galleons that had been in the sea more than a hundred years.

The difficulty of raising the treasure-laden hulks in Vigo Bay lies in the fact that they lie in water of extraordinary depth. Up to date no diving apparatus has been devised that would enable divers to get more than within eye-shot of them.

What divers have seen shows that the ships are still in good condition, resting easily on their sides. They get tantalizing glimpses of great heaps of gold coin, silver bullion and precious gems, but before they can get within reach of the prize the pressure becomes so great that to go lower would mean certain death.

The last effort to recover the Vigo Bay treasures was made a few years ago by a company which was capitalized at $1,000,000 by prominent Englishmen.

This company placed its chief reliance of success on a device called the hydroscope, which it controlled.

The hydroscope is a steel platform, buoyed on a cork base, on which twenty men can stand. From its centre a hollow column of steel descends far down into the sea. This steel tube is large enough so that a man can pass down a ladder through it to an airtight submarine chamber in which is mounted a telescope designed especially for use under water. Through the powerful lenses of this telescope it is possible to penetrate the darkness of the ocean depths for a wide radius.

This hydroscope was actually taken to Vigo Bay and proved of the greatest service in fixing the actual location of the sunken ships. The directors of the English corporation which was backing the enterprise descended the tube one by one and obtained through the submarine telescope fascinating glimpses of the galleons, with their precious cargoes streaming out of their battered sides.

Occasionally, too, they glimpsed grinning skulls—gruesome reminders of the hundreds of brave men who perished in their vain effort to get this treasure safely to Spain.

But although the hydroscope made possible the exact location of most of the sunken galleons, means were still lacking for lifting them to the surface.

A submarine tank was projected that could travel about on the ocean bed. It was equipped with steel tentacles powerful enough to seize a whole galleon and drag it to the surface. But, although many thousands of dollars were spent on this, it was never successful in recovering one of the sunken galleons.

The corporation which made these efforts is still in existence, and it will doubtless be encouraged by the recovery of the De Florencia to renew operations in Vigo Bay. A French engineer suggests lowering huge balloons, inflating them with air after they are attached to the wrecks and in this way lifting the ships to the surface.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1920

NOTICE

Thursday, February 12th, being Chinese Commemoration Day, the offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.
27890

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI

The annual general meeting of members will be held in the Palace Hotel at 6 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 19th February, 1920.

All Irishmen are cordially invited to be present.

L. P. O'DRISCOLL,
Hon. Secretary.
Shanghai, February 10th, 1920.
27892

Municipal Notification
No. 2674

Election of Councillors and Land Commissioner

Notice is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1920/21—

Messrs. A. E. Algar.
C. M. Bain.
M. Benjamin.
E. T. Byrne.
Lieut.-Col. P. A. Cox, O.B.E.
G. T. M. Edkins.
S. Fessenden.
D. Goh.
A. J. Hughes.
W. P. Lambe.
J. F. Macgregor.
H. A. MacIntyre.
W. B. O. Middleton.
Dr. S. A. Ransom.
Mr. A. Brooke Smith.

The Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified Ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations, and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at—

The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency 9 Broadway.

Notice is hereby also given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by landowners, is in accordance with Article VIa of the Land Regulations considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1920/21.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, February 6, 1920.
27871

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer NINGSHIN, Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephone: Freight, C. 1520; Passage, C. 3283.
27850

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 78 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

French Government Loan 1920
5 %

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions to the above loan up to the 20th of March, 1920.

Bonds of 100 Francs will be redeemed within 60 years at 150 Francs each by half-yearly drawings.

Interest at the rate of 5% will be payable twice a year, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

The Bonds will be free of any tax.

French Rente 3½% and "Bons" and "Obligations" de la Defense Nationale, as well as coupons due or to fall due in the course of the present half-year on these securities will be accepted in payment.

The best conditions of exchange will be given by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
29, The Bund.
27854

LOST

A Bill of Lading, No. 142, for 17 cases of unshelled Walnuts, marked 生 S, imported from Hankow, by S.S. Kianghsin, trip No. 33, eight cases have already been taken delivery and leaving a balance of nine, has been lost.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the said Bill, as its loss and nullification have been declared at the China Merchants S. N. Co., and a duplicate one is being issued.

SUNG DAH Co.
(生大行白)
Shanghai, February 10, 1920.
27857

Customs Notification
No. 937.

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Thursday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

L. A. Lyall,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th February, 1920.
27868

MUSK

(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Increase of Capital from 48 Millions to 72 Millions Francs

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE has been authorised by the French Government to issue 48,000 ordinary shares at the following conditions:

1. 20,000 shares reserved to the shareholders as registered on this date on the banks' books, on the basis of 1 new share for 4 old shares.

2. 24,000 shares reserved to the subscribers residing in the French Colonies (Indo-China, Pondichery, Djibouti, Nouvelle Caledonie, Tahiti).

3. Any shares not subscribed for under the above 2 headings will be available to the public.

CONDITION OF PAYMENT

With regards to applications, subscribers under heading No. 1 will be required to pay 925 francs when subscribing and 350 francs after allotment.

Total 1,275 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscribers under heading No. 3 will be requested to pay

425 francs when subscribing and 1,150 francs after allotment.

Total 1,575 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscriptions received from 2nd to 18th February, 1920, at the

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
29, The Pund, Shanghai.
27643

SANDY MACDONALD

Best by Test
Scotch
people
like

SANDY MACDONALD

NOTICE

The Office of the High Industrial Commissioner has been established since 22nd of January. Any communication to the High Commissioner should be addressed as follows:

High Industrial Commissioner
YEH KUNG CHO,
No. 2, Sing Ping Road, Lui Pu Ko, West City, Peking.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER.
27840

NEW 5%
FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:

(a) either in full on application at 100, or

(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
27427

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
27452

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK
IN LIQUIDATION.

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PEKING, sealed tenders are hereby again invited for the purchase of the Hankow property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, located on the Bund of SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences, together with furniture.

Tenders may be made in Hankow Taels or Dollars, and must be sent in on or before 15th February, 1920, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to:

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Hankow.
CHIEN CHUNG-HAN,
Liquidator.
27561

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

ERASERS in all styles and siezs, for Pen, Pencil and Ink.

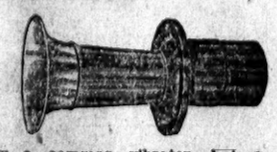
DAVIDS
and
STAFFORDS
Inks
Pastes
Mucilage
Sealing Wax

Special price in quantity

"COLUMBIA" Carbon Paper from $2 box
"COLUMBIA" T. W. Ribbons at $12 dozen

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
Phone: Central 4773 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Machbauck

Stewart Motor-Driven
WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm.
Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Analytical Laboratories

WE beg to announce that, having engaged a fully qualified analytical chemist from England, we are in a position to undertake all kinds of analytical and bacteriological work, including the analysis of egg products, commercial oils and fats, foods, drugs and water, etc., also mineral analysis of refractory materials, cements, metals, alloys, etc.

The Laboratories are completely equipped with all the latest apparatus.

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY
16 NANKING ROAD
Telegraphic Address: "DISPENSARY" — Telephone Cent. 66

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after the 15th FEBRUARY, 1920.
Our new address is at

No. 16 NANKING ROAD

ENTRANCE—Szechuen Road, Corner of Nanking Road,
Where we will continue our BUSINESS as usual.

THE SWEETMEAT CASTLE,
Established 1865,
PASTRY-COOKS, CONFECTIONERS, BREAD and BISCUIT BAKERS and PROVISION IMPORTERS.
36, Nanking Road.
27839

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

The Shanghai Loan and Investment Co., Ltd.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, on Thursday, the 12th February, 1920, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 12th of February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 29th January, 1920.
27685

Change of Address
DRS. KEW BROTHERS
Have removed their DENTAL SURGERY to
No. 3D Peking Road
(lately occupied by Dr. Bolton)
27735

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, by an old-established firm, a reliable Chinese shroff who has had experience with contractors and can read and write English. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
27885 F. 13

CHINESE clerk, with good experience in accounts and office work, wanted for a firm in the interior. Excellent prospects. Applications, stating experience and approximate salary required, together with testimonials as to character and ability to be sent in as soon as possible to Box 495, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: You to know that we can prepare you for profession of Concrete Engineer, Building Contractor, Structural Engineer, Architect, etc. We teach 287 courses of practical training. Write and tell us position you want. Office 15A International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, English-speaking Chinese salesman to call on local trade. State experience, references, and salary expected. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
27866

WANTED, American or Britisher, aged 22-23, unmarried, of good education and appearance. Experience in office routine, correspondence, etc. Commencing salary $200; good prospects for the right man. Write, with copies of references, to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, compradore by general import and export firm; must have experience, some capital and a strong guarantor. Apply in writing, to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.
27719

WANTED, typist; one with knowledge of French and Italian preferred. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
27719

PROFESSIONAL

MILLINER will give lessons to ladies. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
27874 F.12

RUSSIAN Lady gives Russian lessons. 12B Quinsan Gardens, Mrs K.
27859 F. 12

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
27751

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD — RESIDENCE.
Apply to Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in B. Well district, comfortably furnished small room, suitable for bachelor, who desires to study economy combined with comfort. Apply Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, well-furnished flat; large dining-room, bedroom and bathroom. Apply 262-A Bubbling Well Road.
27874 F.11

BOARD and residence for two or three friends (gentlemen). Not boarding house. Central. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
27870

TO LET, furnished room, low rental. Apply 36 Ward Road.
27882 F.17

TO LET, for six months from April 1st, furnished, three-room apartment, with kitchen, bath and servants' quarters. French concession. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
27884 F.11

FINELY furnished room and bath in private house. Suitable for married couple. French Concession, near French Park. Excellent cuisine with all reasonable privileges. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.
27869 F. 11

TWO attic rooms with board. Please apply 17 Quinsan Gardens, after 5 p.m.
27833 F.11

TO LET, well-furnished room, very cheap. Bachelor only. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.
27800 F.11

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST about 12.15 p.m., Sunday, 8th inst., on North Szechuen Road Extension, near Public School, a large black fur glove. Finder will be rewarded if necessary. Information to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.
27873 F.11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szcheuen Road.
27736

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, refined American business-woman desires room with or without board. Central district. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.
27862 F. 11

WANTED, apartment two or three rooms and bath, central. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
27730

MISCELLANEOUS

STEAMER ACCOMMODATIONS—May: Will exchange cabin to Vancouver "Empress of Russia," May 8th, for equivalent accommodation to San Francisco between April 25 and May 10. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
27879 F.13

TYPEWRITER WANTED: wish to rent a typewriter. Mention terms and kind. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
27886 F.11

THE rental of an Underwood typewriter is desired. Reply, stating terms, to the American Consulate, Nanking.
27881 F.13

AN AMERICAN of good standing and experience, who can give best of references, is about to open offices in New York and San Francisco. Would like to act as buyer of merchandise for a couple of reputable Chinese concerns, take care of their indents and look after their business generally in America. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.
27864 F. 12

SITUATIONS WANTED

INSURANCE position wanted by energetic Chinese. Ten years' experience in fire insurance, both local and provincial. A.1. reference. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
27880 F.15

EXPERIENCED salesman requires situation, Shanghai or outports. Best references. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
27872 F.13

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

EXTRA bookkeeping and accounting work undertaken after office hours. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.
27861 F. 18

COMPETENT Chinese, experienced translator and interpreter, good knowledge of English, accounts, Customs, typewriting and general office work, desires position. Apply to Box No. 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
27851 F.12

EXPERIENCED old bookkeeper and general goods expert, 14 years in China, with first-class testimonials, at present employed, desires change. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.
27856 F. 12

YOUNG man, with many years experience of Chinese export and import, insurance, shipping, speaking and writing Chinese, seeks position. Good references. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.
27844 F.13

FOREIGN shipping clerk, expert, seeks at once position; speaks English, French, Spanish fluently. A.1. references. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
27799 F.11

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, Hudson Super Six, Seven-passenger touring. Mechanically perfect. Good tires. Only driven by European. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.
27891 F.13

WANTED: 1st class passages on the Empress of Asia sailing on April 10. Premium will be paid. Apply to Box No. 4, THE CHINA PRESS.
27893 F.13

FOR SALE, 3A roll film "Graflex" camera, autographic. The outfit is in first-class condition. Is fitted with the F.4.5 lens and shutter working to 1/100 of a second. Price $125. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
27887 F.17

FOR SALE, as an exceptional bargain, five-passenger Overland car, large model, 35 horse-power. Electric lights and starter, new top, new tyres, complete set of tools and accessories. Car in perfect running order. Economical fuel consumption. No reasonable offer refused. Owner going home reason for selling. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.
27888 F.15

FOR SALE, two Kamschatka silver fox skins. Apply Room 39, Hotel de France, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.
27853 F. 12

WESTERN, Union Code, 5 letter Edition, if possible travellers' edition. In reply make offer. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.
27852 F. 11

SHAW REFLEX Camera, London, made with genuine Goertz lens. Quarter-plate size. Reversible back. Price Mex. $40. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.
27842 F.12

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking. Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,988.08

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

BUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by, Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
332 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Philippines
Shanghai		Manila
Peking		Cebu
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Straits Settlements
Hankow		Singapore
Hongkong		
Canton		Dominican Republic
Manchuria		Santo Domingo
Harbin		San Pedro de Macoris
India		Sanchez
Bombay		Santiago
Calcutta		Puerto Plata
Rangoon		
Japan		Panama
Yokohama		Panama
Kobe		Colon
Java		
Batavia		
Soerabaya		

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	
Santos	Russia
Sao Paulo	Moscow
	Petrograd
Chile	
Santiago	Trinidad
Valparaiso	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoen
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies. Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1323

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen, General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market complied on February 10, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	15-20
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	each	60-90
Hare	„	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-1.10
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Pseboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-30
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	14-16
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	16-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$3.20-$3.8
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,0
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,0
Capital paid up.... „ 75,000,0
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,0
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOT

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnan Sen, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie, France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,00
„ Paid up	61,000,00
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,00

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francis
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonose
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dairy	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivosto

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$400 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180 S.
Yangtsze	$210 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$210
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	25/– S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 16 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	25/–
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$160 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 105
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 27½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 117½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 58 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 465 x R
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 375 B.
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 40 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 30 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$200
Green Island	$6.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 14
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$89
Lane, Crawford ..	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¼ B.
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.35 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5½
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 1⅝ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4½ S.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 10 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8⅛ S.
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 2¼
Repah	Tls. 0.60
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Kiebang .	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60 S.
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.40
Tebong	Tls. 12
Tiobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 70 B.
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 120 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 293

PARIS EXCHANGE
(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 9.—Exchange quotations:

London	48.78
New York	14.48
Belgium	103.50
Spain	254.50
Italy	79.75
Rumania	21.25
Switzerland	242.50
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58.75
4 percent 1917.....	71.55
4 percent 1918.....	71.20
5 percent	87.60

FRENCH MARKETS
(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 9.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, February 9:

Rice (cleaned) Saigon	280
Green peas Japan	170
Potato starch	170

Le Havre, February 8:

Cotton, First quality	735
Cotton, First quality	735
Cotton, Third quality	728

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 10, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 9/3=Tls. 2.1621
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $2.9297
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 153¼=Mex. $65.25
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $88.41
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.575
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 157
Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 181.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	88⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	5⅝%
4 m/s.	5⅝%
6 m/s.	5⅝%
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	48.78
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$3.34¾ on 3/2/20

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	9/3
London	Demand	9/3¼
India	T.T.	315½
Paris	T.T.	2315
Paris	Demand	2318
New York	T.T.	153
New York	Demand	153¼
Hongkong	T.T.	65
Japan	T.T.	31¾
Batavia	T.T.	417

Bank's Buying Rates
Nominal

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	9/7½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	9/7¾
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	9/8½
London	6 m/s. Docy.	9/8¾
Paris	4 m/s.	2465
New York ..	4 m/s. Docy.	163¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 9/6=
Sh. Tls. 21.05
G.$50 @ exch. 157=
Sh. Tls. 31.85
Fr. 250 @ exch. 2375=
Sh. Tls. 10.53
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 9,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $1.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31	@	7/9¼	£1
„ 1	@	1593	Fr. 17.75
„ 0.61	@	147¼	Gold $1
„ 1	@	33⅝	Yen 3.31
„ 1	@	15	Rupees 6.49
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, February 10, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.00
Bukits Tls. 1.50
New Engineering Tls. 28.00
Samagagas Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Miebang Tls. 0.50
Telephones Tls. 70.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 33.00
March
Chemors Tls. 0.55
UNOFFICIAL
Semambus Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 105.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, February 10, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.40 February
Tls. 28.00 March
Tls. 28.40 April
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 32.40 March
Tls. 32.90 April
Jap.-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 53.00 February
Tls. 56.50 March
Tls. 58.30 April
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 72.50 February
Tls. 77.60 March
Tls. 81.90 April
LOCAL YARN:
Local Yarn For Standard 16's
Tls. 193.50 February
Tls. 198.50 March
Tls. 199.00 April
Tls. 199.00 May
Tls. 200.00 June
Tls. 199.00 July
Local Yarn For Standard 20's
Tls. 215.00 February
Tls. 221.00 March
Tls. 221.50 April
Tls. 222.00 May
Tls. 222.00 June
Tls. 222.50 July
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 208.50 February
Tls. 215.80 March
Tls. 218.20 April
Tls. 218.00 May
Tls. 218.50 June
COTTON:
Tung Chow Cotton.
Tls. 32.50 March
Tls. 33.00 April
Tls 34.00 May

The Chempedak Rubber And Gambier Estate Meeting

The shareholders of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd. held their tenth annual general meeting yesterday at the office of Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co.

Mr. A. J. Welch presided and was supported by Messrs. J. H. Osborne and W. B. O. Middleton, directors, and other shareholders representing in all 2,515 shares.

Mr. W. S. Davidson having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

"Before proceeding with the formal business of the meeting, I would like to give expression to the deep regret that your directors feel at the loss of their colleague Mr. Wrightson.

"Mr. Wrightson had been a director of this Company for four years, had always taken a keen interest in its welfare and the benefit of his experience and advice will be sorely missed by the remaining members of the Board.

"As you have had several days during which to peruse the directors' report and the statement of accounts, I will assume that I have your permission to take them as read; but I will read to you the auditors' report, which is as follows:

" 'We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above balance sheet, which is in accordance with the books, accounts and vouchers in Shanghai, and the audited accounts received from the Malacca agents, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st of October, 1919, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company.

'Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
Auditors.'

"The accounts are presented in the usual form, and it has again been the aim of your directors to make their report as comprehensive as possible.

"The profit for the year, as you will have seen from the accounts, amounts to Tls. 1,720.64, as against a loss, for the previous year, of Tls. 3,213.47; so that the year under review shows an improvement of roughly Tls. 4,933.

"As a matter of fact the improvement is more than this, because of exchange; had the same rate of exchange obtained, the improvement would have been over Tls. 6,000, and the profit over Tls. 3,000.

"It is to be regretted that the result of the year's working is not more satisfactory; but the reason is not far to seek, and so long as the present unfavorable exchange prevails a material improvement cannot be expected until a much larger area is in bearing.

"As you will, no doubt, have noticed, the cost of production on the estate was 3.2/3 cents lower than for the year before, and compares favorably with that of 1916-17. General expenditure is higher than last year, chiefly because of the increased proportion allocated to revenue but also because of expenditure on food production, the loss on rice and higher salaries. The cost under all other headings, such as cultivation, tapping, curing, etc., is lower, which is an indication, I think that close attention is being paid to cost reduction.

"The average net price per pound obtained for the 96,071 pounds sold, namely 1/8.88, exceeded by slightly more than 5d. the price realised during the previous year, but is 8d. less than the 1916-17 sales fetched.

"If present market prices for rubber are maintained, the current year's working should show an increased revenue of from 5d. to 6d. per pound for a somewhat larger output; but what the final result, in taels, will be depends almost entirely upon the vagaries of exchange, and so long as a candareen continues to be the equivalent of a penny, the additional 5d. or 6d. which we hope to receive for our rubber will not amount into a very large sum when expressed in taels.

"The output at 138,592 pounds exceeded the estimate by 13,592 pounds and for the current year the crop is estimated at 152,000 pounds.

"The area in tapping increased during the year by 109 acres, and the number of trees in the tapping rounds by about 10,000, so that, given normal working conditions, the estimated output is a safe one.

"Labor conditions, while somewhat better than during the previous two or three years, leave much to be desired. A further improvement during the current year is hoped for, but, in my opinion, is doubtful, again because of the question of exchange.

"So long as the Straits dollar remains at 2/4, the countries in which it is current will offer little attraction to the coolies of China and India, unless wages are increased considerably so as to enable them to send home a part of their wages.

"Weather conditions were quite satisfactory during the period under review, and health conditions gave no cause for complaint, despite the influenza epidemic.

"Unfortunately, similar conditions did not prevail in the gardens, where some 81 trees were lost through disease, chiefly formes, which made its appearance mainly in the young gardens. Needless to say everything possible was done to cope with and, if possible, exterminate it.

"With the larger area in bearing and in order more carefully to supervise the tapping, it was found necessary to engage an assistant for Mr. Robertson, the manager, and since August he has had Mr. Laing to help him.

"Speaking generally, the visiting agent reports the condition of the estate as quite satisfactory; 741 acres are now clean weeded, 61 acres strip weeded and 24 acres in grass. The average upkeep cost per acre per month worked out at $1.06½, which is a low figure when full consideration is given to the heavy work done and points favorably to very reasonable upkeep costs in the future.

"Last year I told you that the visiting agent had recommended that certain areas aggregating to approximately 50 acres should be replanted, as they had not responded to the treatment they had received. Further efforts have been made to bring about an improvement, but without success, and your directors have finally decided gradually to cut out the trees and replant these areas, 15 acres of which will be taken in hand this year.

"As regards thinning out this work is reported to have been well done, and further, that exceptional care has been taken to remove the trees at a good depth, so as to prevent the incursion of any fungoid root disease.

"Tapping, with the exception of slight wounding on tasks tapped by Chinese on contract, is reported as good, and the bark consumption as fair, especially on the tasks tapped by Tamils. In the older areas the bark renewal is slow, but shows signs of improvement, while renewal in the younger areas is good, and, if carefully supervised in the future, there should be no possibility of a shortage of tapable bark.

"Turning now to the accounts, there is very little that requires comment. The upkeep of the immature area, charged to development account amounted to Tls. 4,959, as against Tls. 9,256, last year and Tls. 9,891, the year before.

"New buildings cost Tls. 178.08 new machinery, Tls. 182.53, and new furniture for the assistant, Tls. 199.84.

"For the current year expenditure on capital account will be considerably larger, since it will be necessary to erect a bungalow for the assistant and a permanent factory building, as well as three new permanent wells.

"The expenditure on capital account is expected to be in the neighborhood of S.$16,120 but as the total estimated expenditure on both capital and revenue accounts for the current year works out at slightly under 60 Straits cents per pound for a crop of 152,000 pounds, the revenue should be more than sufficient to cover all the expenditure.

"That is all I have to say, Gentlemen, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I should be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability any questions that you may have to put to me."

No questions being asked the following resolutions were put forward and adopted:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. J. H. Osborne.

That the election of Mr. W. B. O. Middleton as a director of the Company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. K. H. Martin and seconded by Mr. S. S. Nazer.

That the election of Mr. J. H. Osborne as a director of the Company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. S. S. Nazer and seconded by Mr. K. Martin.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the Company. Proposed by Mr. K. Martin and seconded by Mr. S. S. Nazer.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be elected auditors to the Company in Shanghai and Malacca for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton.

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEB. 11, 1920

WEATHER

Strong Northern winds will rise on the North coast expanding gradually Southward. Weather cold and cloudy, threats of snow over Northern and mid China.

BIRTH

CARNEY: On the 10th February 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carney a daughter.

27889

Peking vs. The People

ALL despatches from Peking indicate that the government there is preparing, notwithstanding the protests of the country, to enter into direct negotiations with Japan in regard to Shantung.

One message says that the reply to Japan's demand for immediate negotiations has been drafted but that it doesn't include a definite or final decision. It is said merely to pave the way.

Another telegram says that preliminary conferences already have been started. Still another says that ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the military party, has telegraphed all the provinces in advocacy of the plan for direct negotiations and has solicited provincial support. Parliament, of course, has not been consulted. Neither has the country at large. Or rather, public opinion of the Chinese people, so far as it has been expressed, has been cast aside or ignored.

Meanwhile a strike has been declared in the Shanghai native city which may, and doubtless will, spread. It is said to be partly based on the arrest and detention of the students in Peking and partly as a protest against the government's evident determination to ignore the League of Nations and agree to Japan's demand for a direct settlement of the difficult and complex Shantung problem.

No one can foretell how serious this strike may become, or how far it will spread. It is full of danger. Not danger to the country so much, we believe, as danger to the Peking Government. As our Peking correspondent has pointed out, there is something to be said in favor of direct negotiations with Japan, but public opinion is emphatically against this course, and China has now reached a point where its rulers can no longer afford to ignore public opinion. Which is something gained.

The Gypsy

I've auctioned off the furniture
And bought a gypsy van
With flowered curtains at the sides,
A pot and frying pan,
Two quilts to keep me warm at night
When winds are blowing cold,
A crimson kerchief for my head,
And dangling hoops of gold.
I'm off to take the open road
That leads so far and free
To spots where I can camp at will
Beneath the greenwood tree,
And cook my evening meal in peace
And pitch my little tent,
And have no landlord come around
To raise the monthly rent.

MINNA IRVING.

Correspondence

MR. LYUH AND THE JAPANESE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: As was to be expected the Japanese government is grossly distorting what I said in Tokio, and is even asserting that I have repented and all that. Certainly I would not have taken the trouble to deny such absurdities, had not such a responsible man as Premier Hara attempted to question my intelligence. The Japanese Press, mostly tools of the government, principally the notorious Seoul Press, is eagerly echoing what I am supposed to have said on my return to Shanghai. The public will recall that the Korean Information Bureau in Shanghai warned it against just such Japanese wiles. If any one has any doubts as to what I did or said in Tokio and what I am doing now in Shanghai, then they certainly will not be disappointed by asking me. As was reported in the press at that time, I told the various Japanese ministers that Korea wanted independence and nothing else, not Japanese reforms which at their best are only empty promises, and I wish to say that I still, as I always have been, maintain that Korea must be independent for the benefit of all the parties concerned, and further there is not the least possible danger of my changing my attitude in regard to Korean Independence—certainly not through Japanese channels.

For the sake of the inquisitive members of the Japanese Diet, I wish to say that my visit to Tokio has had a very beneficial effect on the Koreans. I received many congratulations from my compatriots, and the Koreans say that the Japanese government has openly recognised the Korean Provisional Government by inviting one of its members for discussions, and further why should Koreans be tortured and imprisoned for merely shouting "Hurrah for Korea" while a Korean who openly preaches Korean Independence in the very shadows of the Mikado's palace should go unmolested? And who can say that these Koreans are not right? Thanking you for your kind space? I am, respectfully,

Lyuh Wou Hung.

Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1920.

Note: Discussing Mr. Lyuh's case, the Yorodzu of Tokio recently said:

There is much in the statements of Mr. Hara in the Diet regarding the Lyuh affair which it is impossible to understand.

In the first place, Mr. Hara does not regard Lyuh as an offender. Is a man not an offender who is "Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Independent Government of Korea" which has been established in Shanghai against Japanese sovereignty?

Secondly, the Premier spoke as if Lyuh were penitent and now a different man. In Tokio he boldly propagated the idea of Korean independence, and there is no reason to think that he is penitent. Even if he is, he cannot be treated as such since he remains "Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Independent Government." But Mr. Hara welcomed him to Tokio as a man in sackcloth and ashes. Is all this understandable?

Thirdly, Mr. Hara said that on his return Lyuh changed his mind and was now preaching the inadvisability of the independence agitation. Is it reasonable to expect a man who so boldly conducted independence propaganda in the midst of Tokio to change his mind and oppose the agitation? In any case, we have heard nothing from Shanghai regarding the recantation of the Korean agitator.

In short, the Lyuh affair is one of the serious blunders committed by the Hara Cabinet. It is a very serious matter that a traitor should have been admitted into the Imperial Palace at Akasaka. Suppose the incident had occurred at the time of the Okuma Cabinet and that the man in question was allowed to enter the Palace through the good offices of Mr. Yukio Ozaki. Would the followers of Prince Yamagata remain silent? There is no question that Viscount Ito, Viscount Kiyoura and their friends would rise in protest. The reason why all the clan statesmen and bureaucrats who usually speak as if they held a monopoly of patriotism are now holding their tongues is because General Tanaka, the War Minister, who is practically the representative of Prince Yamagata, is implicated in the affair and because, moreover, it was he General who arranged for the visit of the Korean agitator to the Imperial Palace. Does this not prove that those conservatives are loyal and patriotic only in the sense of safeguarding the interests of Prince Yamagata and his followers?

British Radicalism

Sweeping Economic And Political Changes Advocated In Works By G. D. H. Cole And J. A. Hobson

"Labor in the Commonwealth." By G. D. H. Cole. B. W. Huebsch, New York.

"Democracy After The War." By J. A. Hobson. The Macmillan Company, New York.

(New York Tribune)

Professor Cole and Mr. Hobson agree that the present British social order stands in need of drastic reformation, they differ somewhat in their methods of criticising and attacking it. Professor Cole, a Socialist, lays most stress upon the desirability of certain changes in the modern economic system. Mr. Hobson, a Liberal with some distinctly radical tendencies, feels that the wholesale application of democracy in many fields of activity is the best solvent for the ills he wishes to cure.

Both authors draw up much the same bill of indictment against the British state as it stands at the present time. Both see power concentrated in the hands of a grasping minority, which prevents the proper functioning of democracy through its control of the press, the schools, the Church and the courts. Mr. Hobson also takes a leaf out of our own pacifists' book by inveighing fiercely against the alleged malevolent influence of armament manufacturers in promoting an aggressive foreign policy and stirring up trouble with other nations. Professor Cole insists that the Marxian doctrine of the class struggle is the key to the present world situation, whereas Mr. Hobson eschews this distinctly socialistic formula.

Industrial democracy is a loose phrase that means many things to many people. To Professor Cole it signifies the sweeping away of the modern organisation of industry, based upon discipline and rewards, and the substitution of a new order based upon voluntary co-operation. To the ready objection that men simply would not work and produce adequately under such Utopian conditions, he replies with the simple dictum:

"Set men free and I believe that they will turn by instinct to the making of good things well."

However, the following passage shows that he is not altogether blind to the possibilities of chaos inherent in any immediate drastic revolutionary changes:

"I do not imagine, and I suppose no one imagines, that if the world could be, and were, set free from capitalism tomorrow men would suddenly recover the art of arts, or, for that matter, the art of politics, or of the commonwealth. They would probably make a very great mess alike of the art of government and of the arts of production and service. But there would be a vital difference between that mess and the present condition of the commonwealth. For the mess which free men would make would be alive and would have the character of free, if chaotic creatures, whereas our condition today is largely that of spiritual death and stagnation."

Professor Cole has a word of sympathy for the downtrodden middle class, which he describes as crushed between the wealth power of capital and the man power of labor. He is convinced, however, that its best chance of effective survival lies in a definite alignment with labor. He mentioned a number of technical and professional unions which have already been formed in England.

Mr. Hobson devotes two-thirds of his book to a consideration of the enemies of democracy and one-third to a discussion of ways and means of combatting them. He upholds the old Liberal deology of Bright and Cobden—free trade, pacifism, personal liberty, with a superposition of animosity to capitalism and zeal for the cause of labor. He is opposed to the syndicalist tendency prevalent in some labor circles, and believes that the faults which he sees in the body politic can be eliminated by a vigorous and intelligent use of the ballot box.

Of the two books Professor Cole's reveals a more eloquent style and a deeper and more analytical study of modern economic conditions. Both authors live up to the tradition, common to all Englishmen of all shades of opinion, of presenting their case fairly and reasonably before the forum of public opinion.

Topics In Brief

The laborer feels worthy of his higher.—*Boston Herald.*

Landlords who have not raised their rents could hold a convention in a telephone booth.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Reduced to its simplest form, bolshevism is merely a lazy man's envy of the prosperity of a hustler.—*Kansas City Post.*

At the present rate of labor organisation it won't be long before the rest of us can organise into one small union.—*Springfield Republican.*

President Gomper's secretary is named Guy Oyster. He ought to be a quiet guy.—*Corvallis Oregon Gazette-Times.*

We were disposed to believe Bullitt's testimony until he professed to quote what Colonel House said about something.—*Houston Post.*

All's riot with the world.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Japanese Proposal For Free Korea

The real problem in Korea is whether it is to be governed in the interest of Korea or in the interest of Japan, and a middle course between these two policies is the best to pursue in order to solve it, according to a well known Japanese publicist, Dr. Suehiro. He believes in granting self-government to the Koreans, even if such a concession should eventually mean complete independence, rather than have the peninsula "a hotbed of perpetual trouble and discontent." Coincidently we have official light on the Korean question in a rescript by the Emperor of Japan to which is subjoined a statement to the press by Prime Minister Hara. In the imperial rescript it is admitted that certain reforms are needed, but there is no suggestion that Japan has any intention of relinquishing its hold on Korea, which, as Premier Hara reminds us, was "incorporated into the Empire of Japan nearly ten years ago." In the Tokio monthly, Taiyo, Dr. Suehiro recalls that when the annexation of Korea was effected he prophesied that if the peninsula were not properly governed, it would prove to be "the Ireland of the Far East." Unfortunately his prophecy has been fulfilled, to cite his own words, which leads the Kobe Japan Chronicle to observe that Dr. Suehiro is "a well known writer on international topics, and incidentally, no great friend of Britain." In proof of the truth of his forecast, Dr. Suehiro mentions the disturbances of last March in Korea which were soon forcibly put down; but we are warned that Korea is "not an extinct but an active volcano, whose quiescence is only an interruption in its activity," and it "may erupt again at any moment." In his summary of Korean conditions, Dr. Suehiro writes as follows:

"The instigation or sympathy of some American missionaries in Korea may have stimulated the disturbances. The alleged plot of the leader of the native cult of the Heavenly Path may have had something to do with them. But these were not the chief causes. Since the annexation, the Japanese rule of the peninsula has in one sense been highly successful. The organs of justice and administration, which were at the depth of degeneration, have been largely reformed, education and communication improved, agriculture, commerce and industry developed. But nothing perhaps speaks more eloquently for Japanese achievements than the color of the Korean mountains. Ten years ago they were barren and bald. They are now green. The general welfare of the people has also proportionately increased, but the Koreans are not satisfied. Why? It should be remembered that they are under the rule of the military—men who believe that a people can be governed by the sabre. This certainly is an anachronism; but it has been tolerated so far because the military caste has the upper hand in this country. Under a military government the Koreans have been not only entirely debarred from the right to participate in the government but also largely deprived of the freedom of speech and publication and meeting and association. They have not merely been governed as a conquered people, but treated as an inferior race. They are called by the Japanese by the name of *yobo*—a word than which nothing can better express the Japanese attitude towards the Koreans.

"The object of Japan's rule of Korea consists in the assimilation of the Koreans—in other words—turning the Koreans into good subjects of the empire, with this object in view, the authorities are forcing the Japanese language on the Koreans and administering to them nearly the same education as the Japanese. There are also signs of resort being had to other measures. They have gone to the length of introducing Shintoism into Korea and building Shinto temples there. What will be the result of all these pains taken by the authorities? Is there any instance of the assimilative policy having met with success? The case may have been different in ancient times; but in modern times when the racial spirit has been intensified in peoples, there is no instance of the policy having succeeded."

Critics are assured, however, that Japan has treated Korea no worse than the governments and peoples of white nations have treated the natives of their colonies. As the worst example in such matters, Dr. Suehiro instances Great Britain's rule in India, yet at the same time he recurs to the fact that in his judgment the Japanese rule in Korea has not been "entirely unexceptionable."

Japan Faces Financial Breakers

The speech of Mr. Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, at the Tokio Clearing House, is worthy of particular attention in that it dealt with important questions of the day, says the Jiji.

He pointed out that the present prosperity of financial circles in this country was due to the excess of exports over imports which continued for four years, and that the prosperity rested on no firm economic basis. Mr. Inouye thus hinted that bad times would come sooner or later. We share his apprehensions, and believe that both the Government and the people should make preparations to meet the reaction. Though exports continued to exceed imports for four years, the tide has already turned, and there is a growing indication that the excess of imports will increase. It is true that we continue to receive specie from abroad as freight rate and insurance premiums and on other accounts but it is clear that these receipts are hardly sufficient to offset the outflow of gold from this country on account of the increased imports. In the circumstances it is no wonder that bad times should be in store for us.

What gives us concern is the fact that the people are still dreaming of good times in spite of the change in the financial situation. As a matter of fact, speculative fever is running higher than ever, and bubble companies are floated in rapid succession. Mr. Inpuye was justified in laying stress on this point, but it is as necessary for the Government as for the people to take note of the change in the situation and shape its policy accordingly. If the present policy of the Government, which is in effect to encourage speculation and intensify inflation, is continued, the reaction that is in store for us will be made all the more serious in its consequences. The first thing which the Bank of Japan should do to meet the situation is to raise its interest rates to a sufficient level with a view thus to restricting loans and counteracting the inflation of currency. Perhaps this is well known to the Governor of the Bank of Japan, but the fact remains that the present Bank rate is still too low to impress on the ordinary banks the necessity of taking precautions against the expected reaction.

What was said by Mr. Inouye regarding the probable condition of Japan's foreign trade in the future is generally correct to our way of thinking, but we doubt whether his reference to the "difficulty which Great Britain will experience in restoring her trade and industry" is correct. All the fundamental preparations for commercial and industrial rehabilitation in Great Britain had been completed by the summer of 1919, the only thing lacking being supplies of raw materials and the solution of the labor disputes. Of late there has been a considerable increase in her imports of materials, while the labor situation is not so serious as is supposed by some Japanese. There may be continued political strife, but the industrial rehabilitation of the country rests on the voluntary patriotism of the people. If the heights to which the British people have proved themselves capable of rising in the past may be taken as a criterion, there is no doubt that the industrial rehabilitation of Great Britain will be carried out smoothly before long. It will not be long before British merchandise will descend on the Oriental and South Seas markets, and Japan's trade will not fail to be affected by the renewed British competition. If the prediction of the Governor of the Bank of Japan that the purchasing power of America will decline as the result of a curtailment of industrial activities in that country is correct, it is all the more clear that a financial reaction is bound to occur in Japan. While admitting the fact that the observations of Mr. Inouye are very timely, we cannot but hope that he will take the lead in taking remedial steps as Governor of the Bank of Japan.

Germany's 'Blockade Of Learning'

From the Yomiuri: It is not known whether the blockade of learning proposed by Germany is practiceable or whether it is beneficial to herself, but it points to the great confidence reposed by the German scholars in their ability. The Allies, especially Japan, should prepare themselves against this retaliation by Germany.

Japanese scholars, whether scientists or philosophers, regard Germany as the father of learning, and from this scholastic point of view Germany is highly revered in Japan. As a matter of fact, the Japanese scholars who are versed in the German language are regarded as superior to those who are not. In other words, Japan is scholastically a miniature of Germany. When one remembers what inconvenience was caused to the university professors in Japan by the suspension of the importation of German books and periodicals during the war one can have some idea of the extent to which the Japanese scholars depend upon German learning.

As a means of carrying out the blockade of learning, Germany proposes to prohibit foreign attendance at German universities and interdict the exportation of German publications. It may be said that this means the destruction of Japan's fountain-head of learning. The scientific progress of Germany may be ahead of other countries, but her kultur is not very sublime. As a matter of fact, the five years' war meant the destruction of German civilisation It is doubtful whether the learning nurtured in such civilisation is worth the respect which some are inclined to give. What is necessary for the Japanese scholars is to establish the independence of their own learning.

A Wilful Sticker

"Of course, you would never think of deserting your party?"

"Never!" said Senator Sorghum. "On the contrary, it sometimes takes quick work on my part to keep my party from deserting me."—*Washington Star.*

An Educated Man

(New York Times)

In the "Life and Letters of Lady Dorothy Neville," just published, that fine old scholar and thinker, Mr. Frederic Harrison, says, presumably in a humorous explosion of resentment against shallow and ineffective forms and results of education, that he is opposed to all education. "It makes women conceited and unkind. It makes men dull and pedantic." Reduced from its comic petulance to reasonable assertion and palpable fact, this has but the harmless meaning that some so-called education makes some persons conceited, selfish, dull, pedantic. Mr. Harrison's ascription of gender to the bad qualities of sufferers from imperfect, undigested, or sham education is, of course, merely arbitrary or humorous. Will anybody with eyes and ears seriously pretend that educated or semi-educated women are more likely to be conceited and unkind than their equally educated or part-educated brethren? So dull they cannot be. In the great multitude of pedants how few the women-folk!

Dullness and pedantry are old gifts of mechanical scholars. Libraries are full of books put together by dreary generations of these. Moreover, for hundreds of years the controversial manners of many of these scholars, of whom, perhaps, the once famous Kaspar Scioppius—Latin of the humbler birth-name Schoppe—Scioppius, the baster of the Scottish Solomon, King James I., and of Joseph Scaliger, was the choicest type. The manners of educated men have improved, although that sound old English scholar, the late Mr. Frederick Furnivall, was an unequaled spouter of billingsgate when his fine old Landorian temper was stirred; and the historian Freeman, as everybody knows, and the Dean of Wells, who hated him, said, "revived the manners of our savage ancestors." The indecent virulence with which he attacked Mr. Froude was of itself sufficient to mark how thoroughly inapplicable to him, a man of deep research and wide knowledge, was Colonel Newcome's favorite quotation about the emollient effect of learning on the manners.

While one does not have to be educated in order to be dull, the "educated" dullard adds to the bounty of nature an acquired aridity, siccity, jejuneness, a superhebetude that is amusing or exasperating, according to your disposition and the weather. Pedantry is a first cousin of dullness and a brother of priggishness and conceit; and yet how harmless, how forgivable, how engaging, even in some cases it looks. Sometimes an author appreciates his own tendency to pedantry, and satirises or gratifies it by projecting it into a sort of dissociated personality or character. Mr. Lowell, who had a propensity to pedantry, invented Parson Wilbur as the emanation of J. R. L. deep in English and Yankee philology. Scott's prefaces were all too short, if not for the reader, for the author to express his inexhaustible vein of antiquarian and curious lore. He had to give life to characters with a streak or more of pedantry, like Baron Bradwardine and Monkbarns. They are delightful, and yet they are bores to some extent. When the pedantry of a man of genius is apt to make us yawn, what shall we think of the boundless steppes of "common, ordinary" pedantry?

It is true that a so-called "uneducated" man or woman may be as essentially pedantic and fond of displaying the scantiest store of knowledge or telling minutely, with copious rambling and ramification, a tedious tale as the most barren German thesis-maker and Ph.D. discoursing on "The Number and Significance of the Rough Breathings in the 'Syntax' of Apollonius Dyscolus;" but it seems scarcely worth while to "get," if one ever can get, "an education" for the purpose or with the result of being duller, more pedantic, fuller of self-conceit than the uneducated.

The truth is that "education" is finally and maturely picked up in the fields and streets, among men and women and realities, much more effectively and really than in the formal courses of schools and universities. The latter, however, seems to be the kind of education that Mr. Harrison gibed. However and wherever hit or missed, "education" is multiform and protean, hard to grasp or define. One of the best concrete illustrations of it was made by Lord Morley. He said, in effect, that "an "educated man knows when a thing has been proved and when it hasn't."

True Vision

(From Power)

The nation's business—yours and mine—
By what authentic, certain sign
Shall it be given us to see
The growth of true prosperity?
By whirr of spindle, hum of wheel?
By stroke of hammer, clang of steel?
By busy docks, car crowded rails?
By daily food that never fails?
"Not so," replies the dreamy drone,
Who knows no vision save his own
False paradise of workless days,
With "Business" a discarded phrase.
But for the patriot brain and heart
That bravely seek their place and part
In building up the nation's power,
Shines triumph in the present hour.
Theirs is a vision deep and wide,
The stimulus of worthy pride;
For in true work true men employ
Life's gift of service, linked with joy.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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YOU MAKE ME SICK· I'M GOING BACK TO THE HOTEL
I WISH WE WUZ GOIN BACK TO THE CITY·
I -ER-A HUH??
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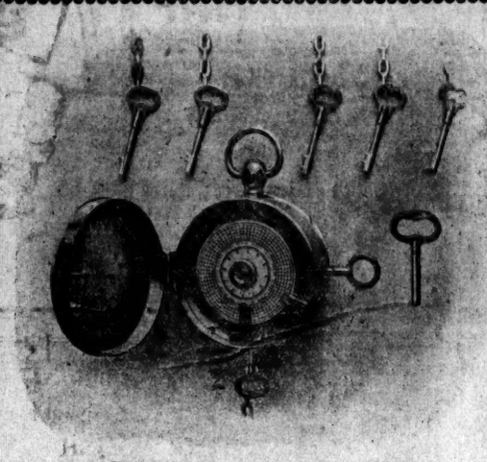

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'Marse Henry' Gives Us Many A Fact Which The Historians Have Forgotten To Mention

By Heywood Broun

We were, Henry Watterson seems to think, a pretty good United States when we had it. Now he is not so sure. "Historic democracy is dead," he writes in his autobiography, "Marse Henry," published by Doran. And later he adds: "The deathblow to Jeffersonian democracy was delivered by the Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South and West who carried through the prohibition amendment.

Nor is that all. "It looks," he writes, "as though the United States, having exhausted the reasonable possibilities of democracy, is beginning to turn crank. Look at woman suffrage by Federal edict; look at prohibition by act of Congress and Constitutional amendment; tobacco next to walk the plank; and them!—Lord, how glad I feel that I am nearly a hundred years old and shall not live to see it."

But mostly it has been fun, this life of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. Nobody can carry away any other impression from the two volumes in which he records his impressions of everybody of any consequence and some others whom he has met in the course of a half century or so. We find, for instance that we have been all wrong about Andrew Jackson.

"His personality," writes Colonel Watterson, "needs complete reconstruction in the popular mind, which misconceives him a rough frontiersman having few or none of the social graces. In point of fact, he came into the world a gentleman, a leader, a knight-errant who captivated women and dominated men. . . . When he reached New Orleans in 1814 to take command of the army Governor Claiborne gave him a dinner; and after he had gone Mrs. Claiborne, who knew European courts and society better than any other American woman, said to her husband: 'Call that man a backwoodsman? He's the finest gentleman I ever met!'"

All in all, there is much in "Marse Henry" which one will never learn in the histories. What textbook has recorded that Grover Cleveland seldom sat in for a higher stake than $1 limit and that he played his cards very close to his chest? His caution, however, seems to have been well justified when one considers the following incident related by Colonel Watterson:

"After a while Mr. Cameron and I began 'bluffing' the game—I recall that the limit was $5—that is, raising and back raising each other, and whoever else happened to be in without much or any regard to the cards we held.

"It chanced on a deal that I picked up a pat flush, Mr. Cleveland a pat full. The Pennsylvania Senator and I went to the extreme, the President, of course, willing enough for us to play his hand for him. But the Speaker of the House persistently stayed with us and could not be driven out.

"When it came to a draw, Senator Cameron drew one card. Mr. Cleveland and I stood pat. But Mr. Carlisle drew four cards. At length, after much banter and betting it reached a showdown and, *mirabile dictu*, the Speaker held four kings!

"'Take the money, Carlisle; take the money,' exclaimed the President. 'If ever I am President again you shall be Secretary of the Treasury. But don't you make that four-card draw too often.'

"He was President again and Mr. Carlisle was Secretary of the Treasury."

Colonel Watterson's book is at its best when it rambles, and it manages to avoid any suggestion of sequence or plan pretty generally. To us Marse Henry's opinions on affairs are not as enthralling as his impressions of people. On the question of woman suffrage he seems to us tiresome in exactly the same manner that every other chivalrous young or old gentleman from the South or thereabouts is tiresome. Speaking of the suffragists, Colonel Watterson writes:

"To me the younger of them seem as children who need to be spanked and kissed. There has been indeed about the whole suffrage business something pitiful and comic. Often I have felt like swearing 'You idiots!' and then like crying 'Poor dears!' But I have kept on with them, and had I been in Albany or Washington I would have caught Rosalie Jones in my arms, and before she could say 'Jack Robinson' have exclaimed: 'You ridiculous child; go get a bath and put on some pretty clothes and come and join us at dinner in the state banquet hall, duly made and provided for you and the rest of your delightful sillies.'"

Hugh Walpole's "Jeremy" (Doran) is a brilliant book, but not quite according to plan. As a study of children and the child mind it seems to us unconvincing. It is too sophisticated on the one hand and too patronising on the other. One is never sure whether Mr. Walpole is trying to write from the point of view of a grown person or from the point of view of the youngsters with whom his story is concerned. On the other hand, such parts of the story as concern the effect of children on grown persons are beautifully done. Jampot, the nurse, and Miss Jones, the governess, are superbly set forth and are worth all the children in the book put together.

Walpole violates one ancient tradition of English literature. We remember no other English novel in which a fight between young Britons was not an exceedingly dignified and heroic affair. Usually Cotta Major was in one corner and Dobbin Minor in the other. The rest of the school stood about and saw fair play. Hard blows were exchanged manfully. Of course, the hero won but even the villain conducted himself so admirably that his status was always in doubt at the end of the battle. The fight in "Jeremy" departs radically from form:

"Ernest, meanwhile, kicked, and kicked hard; he also tried to bite Jeremy's hand and also to pull his hair. But his own terror handicapped him; every inch of his body was alarmed, and that alarm prevented the freedom of his limbs. Then when he felt the blood from his nose trickle on to his cheek, his resistance was at an end; panic flooded over him like water. He broke away and flung himself howling on to the ground, kicking his legs and screaming: 'It isn't fair! He's bitten me! Take him away! Take him away.'"

To all school teachers, most parents and a few others we wish to recommend most earnestly "Were You Ever a Child?" written by Floyd Dell and published by Knopf.

How You Can Help Your Own Evolution

By Garrett P. Serviss

Do things you don't want to do, not as a cure for laziness but as a sure means of developing hidden power that has been lying unsuspected in you. Forcing yourself to do things is often prescribed by doctors of psychology as a means of fortifying the will power. It is excellent for that purpose. But it does more than develop the will; it is capable of changing the entire mental and moral character.

Apparently it is the basal secret of evolution. It rests on the principle of inertia, applied to vital forces. Dam a river and you can force it into a new channel; curb the cause of a celestial body into a circle or ellipse, and you get a moon; change the environment of a living creature and you alter the current of its life. That is the way new species are formed.

Most people's idea of the meaning of inertia is totally contrary to the fact. They think it means idleness, "doing nothing," whereas its real meaning is "keeping on." In a scientific sense it is true that inertia does no work, but it preserves the product of work. Magnetism is electric inertia, or inertia of the ether.

DOES NOT CHANGE

It is the nature of inertia not to change of itself. It is the soul of conservatism. But if an applied force compels a change, then the same nature of inertia causes it to keep on steadily in the new way.

Every time you deliberately and firmly do a thing you do not want to do, you change the state, or direction, of your mental inertia, and something as extraordinary as the development of magnetic phenomena through the inertia of an electric current may be the result. If we could get at all the facts I have no doubt that we should find that whenever nature makes a genius she does it by means of this principle. Every brain is a lump of soft iron which can be inspired with magnetic power if, and while, a certain current of force flows around it.

That explains the sudden but temporary powers that men and women exhibit under strains that they are strong enough to resist. The crisis is the electric current whose effect will not fail if the core around which it circulates is capable of receiving magnetism. A genius is a permanent magnet, because the quality of his brain is analogous to that of steel—once magnetised it stays so.

But just as soft iron can be changed into steel by appropriate treatment so any sound brain can be given permanent intellectual magnetism (though perhaps not so brilliant as that of a genius) by persistent application of the electric current of the will crossing the old lines.

SUPPLIES THE FORCE

When Luther Burbank develops a new fruit, or flower, or tree, he begins by "breaking up the life habit" of some plant which looks capable of improvement in directions that it has not seriously taken of its own accord. The plant has no will power, it has only inertia, which keeps it following the old line. Burbank supplies the force needed to shift the life current and then depends upon inertia to keep the plant moving along the new line. Sometimes he abandons an experiment because the vital inertia shifts back again toward its former state, and he can get, as it were only a temporary magnet, good as long as the stimulating current is kept up, but no longer. But when after several generations the plant keeps on along the road marked out for it he knows that the magnetism is permanent and that only another application of force from without can again alter the direction of the plant's life.

A very impressive illustration of the principle of vital inertia may be found in the theory of the development of vertebrate (back-boned) animals under the influence of flowing waters, which compelled certain early marine creatures to swim, and the reaction of the forces used in swimming developed a longitudinal resistant axis in the body which eventually became a vertebral column.

This story becomes truly marvelous when it enters into some of the details where, under the stress of changing climates, emergence and submergence of land areas and other causes of altered environment, the lungs of the higher vertebrates are seen as successors of the swim-bladders of fishes, the hand and foot as probable derivatives from fishes' fins and warm blood as a substitute for cold blood—and all together as the results of "breaking up the life habit" or giving a new direction to inertia.

For my part I find the presentation of such things in a work like Professor Lull's "Pulse of Life" both more interesting and more informing than any ancient cosmogony or theological creation story whatever, and it does not in the slightest degree affect my faith in God.

The Memory Lingered

"You don't call me a 'cutie' any more."

"No, girlie, that word is too reminiscent of life in the trenches."—*Manchester Evening Gazette.*

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A newspaper out West refused to publish the Ten Commandments for fear its readers would think them too personal and stop the paper.—*Havensville Review.*

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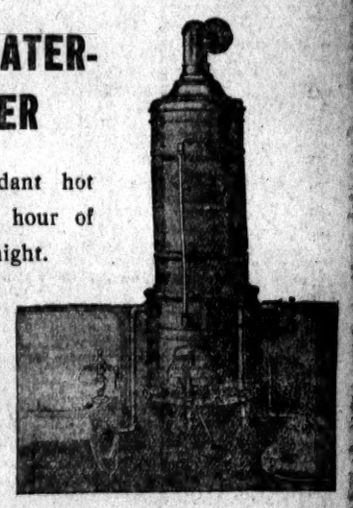

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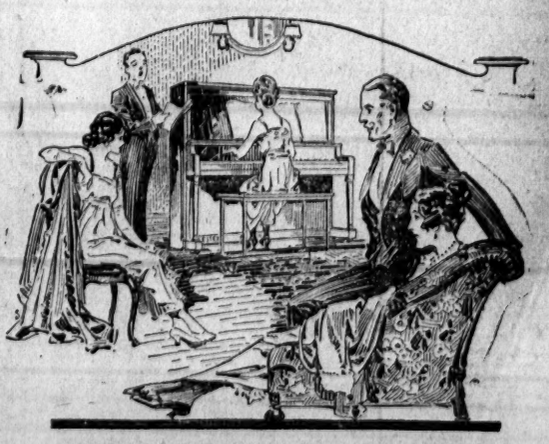

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru,** Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Feb. 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain Hills, will leave on **Wednesday, February 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Thursday, February 12,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. **Tatoo Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, February 12,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru,** Capt. K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, February 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, February 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain Roberts, will leave **Wednesday, February 11,** at 4:30 p.m. **For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru,** Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain Ross, will leave on Thursday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 12,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **Feb. 13.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hanyang,** Captain J. H. Gwen, will leave on **Saturday, February 14,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **MARCH 11th.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain W. J. French, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, February 12,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. B. Simons, will leave froma the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, February 14,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, February 14,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Suma Maru,** Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **February 22** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 **& 4235.**

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EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru,** Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **Feb. 11,** For Freight apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Africa Maru,** Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **1st March.** Through Bills of lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about the beginning of MARCH, 1920. For Freight, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on or about the middle of **MARCH.** For Freight plase apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Nagoya will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, February 13, 1920.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Sunday, February 15, 1920.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 26
For Europe, etc
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Feb. 11
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Feb. 12
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Feb. 14
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Feb. 16

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" 12th February (Noon)
S.S. "KASHMIR" 6th March
S.S. "BANCA" (cargo only) 12th March

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" 12th February (daylight)

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "TAKADA" 18th February
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 21st February

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "EASTERN" 28th February

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" about 12th February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S.S. "CAPE MAY" ..... Sails February 18
S.S. "HATCHIE" ..... March 10
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" ..... March 25
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

CP OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. Russia	Mar. 13	Emp. Asia	Mar. 8
Monteagle	Mar. 27	†Monteagle	Mar. 11
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	*Via Manila	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails midnight February 11th
S.S. "WUCHANG" ..... sails midnight February 12th
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails midnight February 13th
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... about February 12th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... February 14th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ....Via Amoy, February 12th, daylight.
S.S. "HANYANG" .....Via Swatow Feb. 14th, daylight
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... February 14th, daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	Middle of Mar.	

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU ..... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, Feb. 29 Mar. 1

FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ..... 12,000 K. Komiya, Mar. 10 Mar. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).
SUMA MARU ..... 2,000 A. Kawaguchi, Feb. 20 Feb. 22

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU ..... 5,000 M. Tsubaki, Feb. 11 Feb. 13
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "CROSS KEYS" ..... Sails About MAR. 1
S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" ..... Sails About MAR. 8

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... Sails About MAR. 1
S.S. "ABERCOS" ..... Sails About MAR. 20

FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" ..... Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST SELENE	February 9	February 12
ARCHER	February 18	March 5
WEST MINGO	February 15	March 15
WEST SEQUANA	February 15	March 17

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz	Feb.

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU ..... February 26 1920
TENYO MARU ..... March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON

INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. Colorado Springs		S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 15
S.S. West Cactus	Feb. 25	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 11
		S.S. West Cactus	Mar. 28
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Jena	in port	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 23
S.S. West Ison	Feb. 15		

FLEET

"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."

Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.

Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2557
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) **S.S. "CHINA"** (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NILE" ..... MARCH 5th
S.S. "NANKING" ..... MARCH 26th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... FEB. 21st
S.S. "NANKING" ..... MAR. 13th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and London:—

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 16
ATSUTA	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Mar. 1

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

CALCUTTA MARU .	12,000	Capt. E. Masuzumi,	Feb. 29

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2
FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 22

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TOTTORI MARU ...	13,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Feb. 26

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 18
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 20
WAKANOURA M. ..	5,500	Capt. K. Tsukada,	Feb. 27

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Feb. 23

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

YAWATA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Feb. 14
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Feb. 18
KOKURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. S. Ito.	Feb. 21
KAMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saeaki,	Feb. 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinklang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia, via Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Dilwara	..	A16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong & United Kingdom via Suez	Elpenor	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Ningshin	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S'pore, Colombo and Bombay	Dilwara	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Hankow	Wuchang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train						
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	17.00	.. 17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Nagoya	..	c11.00	..	..	..	10.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Nagoya	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, February 13.							
Japan Ports	Sinabirsk	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hanyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Saturday, February 14							
France, etc.	*Porthos						
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Porthos	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30

†Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.
*Ordinary and registered articles will close at the French Post Office at 5 p.m. and parcel posts at noon on previous day.

A Parcels at 3.30 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
C Parcels at 10:30 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
N B	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
C.	Jan. 22	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
O P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O. D. W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

IRISH PLANNING TRADE REVIVAL

Declare With Greater Freedom Shipping Will Run Into Island's Harbors

FORD FACTORY IS CITED

Success Of This Venture Is Called Beginning Of Commercial Policy

Dublin, December 13.—A new monthly publication, the Irish Trade and Shipping Journal, the first Irish general commercial newspaper, will take its appearance early in the new year.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon Irish-American trade, says: "Irish trade with America is of first importance. Ireland is the most western land in Europe. Her harbors are in size, depth and safe anchorage first in the world. She is a natural channel for commerce between the Old World and the New. There is no doubt that if allowed to work out her own destiny, Irish merchants and Irish ships would have a large part in the distribution of the trade of America to European countries and of the assembling of return trade.

"Irish navigators played a great part in early history. It is they who discovered Iceland. Italian records tell of the close commercial relations that existed in mediaeval times with Ireland and how Irish merchandise was prized in the Mediterranean cities.

"Had this enterprise been allowed to develop, Ireland would have to-day an important place in the commercial world. Her success in trade inspired the jealousy of her powerful neighbor, and her shipping was destroyed and her industries, with one small exception, were banned.

"Can Ireland recover from these repeated blows at her industries and trade? J. L. Fawhett, secretary of the Cork Industrial Development Association, has been studying possibilities in America and he is convinced as the result of his investigations there that there is a hopeful future for Irish industry and commerce. The Ford factory in Cork has proved a great success and a man of international repute who invests millions of dollars in industrial enterprises in the Irish city and makes a success of the business is sure to have many imitators. The Cork tractor factory was not built for Irish needs alone. It will supply the best agricultural machinery to all European countries. The enterprise has been active in Ireland in the north, east and south, and this is the beginning of a great industry as well as the framework of our commercial development.

"Mr. Fawhett deals with the double faced slanders on Ireland which English agents are circulating in America. They say that this country has reaped all the benefits of the war and is abnormally prosperous and they say that Ireland is poor and obscure. Ireland got none of the big business that the war started in England.

"But Ireland is not obscure or negligible. Her external trade exceeded in 1917 $120,000,000. Mr. Fawhett outlines two prime conditions essential to trade development, organisation of import and export trade under an efficient management and the reform of the Irish banking system, which at present sends Irish deposits for the financing of rival industries in England and refuses help to Irish industry and trade. Other similar reforms are highly desirable and should follow close on these.

"When Ireland begins to trade abroad she will have many markets instead of only one. Mr. Fawhett is doing good work in making the products and resources of Ireland known abroad as well as organising those services that will emancipate trade from the shackles that at present hold it down."

Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	33,000	30,000
Amherst	4,598	4,393
Anglo-Dutch	102,900	88,300
Anglo-Java	226,400	200,500
Ayer Tawah	30,017	31,718
Batu Anam	25,960	29,200
Bukit Toh-Alang	24,205	22,377
Buto	21,200	21,500
Chempedak	16,000	15,000
Chemor	26,819	27,203
Cheng	20,895	20,650
Consolidated	50,883	58,000
Dominion	44,592	46,201
Gula Kalumpong	153,500	157,000
Java Consolidated	87,200	79,300
Kamunting	28,507	30,622
Kapala	16,142	11,748
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	13,300	13,000
Kota Bahroe	41,213	43,480
Kroewoek	52,000	56,900
Langkat	66,381	63,806
Padang	18,000	22,600
Permata	7,838	
Pengkalan	19,950	
Repah	18,000	22,500
Samagaga	25,000	25,030
Semambu	10,721	21,953
Senawang	16,523	14,557
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	16,925	17,000
Shanghai-Kelantan	13,748	20,000
Shanghai-Pahang	11,829	19,118
Shanghai-Klebang	11,927	12,100
Shanghai-Sumatra	55,680	
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	14,664	16,359
Sungei Duri	32,679	32,544
Taiping	10,301	
Tanah Merah	35,000	35,000
Tebong	83,000	84,850
Ulobri	5,437	5,300
Ziangbe	81,000	64,600

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Tancred"	- - - - -	Feb. 25th
S.S. "Stanley Dollar"	- - - - -	Feb. 29th
S.S. "West Harts"	- - - - -	Mar. 11th
S.S. "West Ira"	- - - - -	Mar. 29th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	- - - - -	Feb. 19th
S.S. "Melville Dollar"	- - - - -	Mar. 25th

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "Stanley Dollar"	- - - - -	Feb. 29th
S.S. "Melville Dollar"	- - - - -	Mar. 25th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	— Chinwangtao	Ingagirka		
Dec. 16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 20	—	Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	—	Kanling	Chi.	
Dec. 25	—	Newchow		
Dec. 31	—	Hungtok	Chi.	
Jan. 7	—	Teli	Chi.	
Jan. 10	—	Toonan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 16	— Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 21	— Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 22	— Marseilles, ports	Scharnhorst	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan. 24	—	Saintan		
Jan. 26	— Wuhu	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	— Japan	Ariosto	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 1	— Hankow	Tayeun Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 3	— Liverpool, ports	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	— Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	— Foochow	Wanli	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	— Singapore	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 5	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 6	— Chinwangtao	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 6	— Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 6	— Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 7	— Amoy	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 7	— River ports	Pyrrhus	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 8	Liverpool	K. of the Garter	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 8	Liverpool	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 8	River ports	Sutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 8	River ports	Knitsu Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Feb. 8	Hankow	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 8	Japan	Georgi	Rus.	R. V. F.
Feb. 8	Dairen	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 8	Japan	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 9	Foochow	Sinklang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 9	Hongkong	Kamor	Br.	
Feb. 9	.....	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 9	Japan	Tsangtah	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co
Feb. 9	Hankow	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 9	Hongkong	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb. 9	Chinwangtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb. 9	Tsingtau	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 9	Swatow	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Feb. 9	Vancouver ports	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	— Liverpool, ports	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 10	— Hongkong	Tiger		
Feb. 10	—	Pakwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	— Japan	Kirin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 10	— Hankow	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Feb. 10	— River ports	Kiangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 10	— River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 10	— Japan	Hwahping	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 10	— Japan	Nagoya	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 10	—	West Cheswald	Am.	A. Line
Feb. 10	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Feb. 10	— Foochow	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin today.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Tsingtau for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Klangsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hean left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir from London, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Banca left Bombay for Hongkong and Japan on February 3.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will sail for Hongkong, Straits and Bombay at daylight tomorrow and the passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at five o'clock this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Dairen next Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji on Monday and is due in Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoy. arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday afternoon and will sail for London and ports tomorrow afternoon. The tender Gutzlaff with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon tomorrow.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Acme	Jan.	14
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	18
Nanking	Jan.	20
West Conab	Jan.	21
Colombia	Feb.	1
West Hepburn	Feb.	3
Satanta	Feb.	7
Broad Arrow	Feb.	10
For Tacoma		
Manila Maru	Jan.	23
For Seattle		
Katori Maru	Jan.	22
Edmore	Jan.	28
Eastern Victor	Jan.	30
Suwa Maru	Feb.	8
For Portland		
Waban	Jan.	25
Wawalona	Jan.	25
For New York		
Atreus	Jan.	24
Celtic Prince	Jan.	24
Egremont Castle	Jan.	29
For Vancouver		
Monteagle	Jan.	21
Empress of Asia	Jan.	24
M. S. Dollar	Jan.	25
Empress of Japan	Jan.	30
For Montreal		
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	28
For London etc.		
Borneo Maru	Jan.	11
Teiresias	Jan.	19
Inaba Maru	Jan.	22
Glenspey	Jan.	26
St. Francis	Feb.	3
Agapenor	Feb.	4
Kamo Maru	Feb.	7
Toyama Maru	Feb.	7
Somali	Feb.	9
For Liverpool		
Penang Maru	Jan.	14
Telamon	Jan.	18
Orestes	Jan.	28
For Rotterdam		
Polyphemus	Feb.	8
For Hamburg		
Hudson Maru	Feb.	3
For Genoa		
Glenamoy	Feb.	1
For Marseilles		
Heathside	Jan.	13
Alfenas	Jan.	29
Meinam	Jan.	30
For Trieste		
Nijni Novgorod	Jan.	28
Africa	Jan.	29
For Bombay		
Sangola	Jan.	31
For Calcutta		
Gregory Apcar	Jan.	13
Muttra	Jan.	31
For Java ports		
Tjisalak	Jan.	26

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 12	—	San Francisco	West Selene	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 14	—	New York	Suveric	Br. Dod. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	Iconium	Am. A. Line.
Feb. 18	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 18	—	New York	Cape May	Am. A Line
Feb. 19	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 20	—	New York	Moorish Prince	Br. S.T. & Co.
Feb. 22	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 25	—	New York	St. Andrews	Br. Dod. & Co.
Feb. 26	—	New York v. Panama	Tottori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	Tanered	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb. 29	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 1	—	Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 2	—	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 6	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 10	—	New York, Boston	Hatchie	Am. A. Line
Mar. 11	—	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am. S. & Dix
Mar. 13	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 15	—	New York	Charlton Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	San Francisco	West Mingo	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 22	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K
Mar. 25	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 25	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am. A. Line
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 1	—	Vancouver	West Jessup	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
			Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 11	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 11	—	Kobe	Takada	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 21	—	Kobe	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 21	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb.	—	Genoa	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 12	—	London	Nagoya	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 11	—	Rotterdam, ports	Atlas Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 11	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 12	—	A'dam, L'don. A'werp	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Rotterdam	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital.	D. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	London	Glenstrae	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 16	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 19	—	A., R'dam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 20	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 21	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 22	—	London	Glenariffe	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 25	—	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Feb. 26	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 29	—	Liverpool, etc.	Calcutta Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 1	—	London	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
Mar. 6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Mar. 6	—	London	Kashmir	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	London	Banca	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 18	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital.	D. & Co.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 11	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 12	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinklang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	H'kong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 13	—	F., K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Feb. 14	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 21	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 11	D.L.	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 13	2.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Feb. 14	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 14	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb. 14	D.L.	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 14	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	9.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11	D.L.	Wuhu	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 11	D.L.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 11	M.N.	Nanking & Wuhu	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 14	D.L.	Wuhu	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MID NIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
4	32	6	0	4	56	4	2

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
3	31	3	52

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Sets	Sun Rises	Sets	Daylight	Dark
10 41 a.m.		6 48	5 42	6 3	6 27

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 60

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AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
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AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, February 11th.—Good Office and Household Furniture at 14 Canton Road.

THURSDAY, February 12th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 386 Avenue Joffre.

THURSDAY, February 12th.—Good Household Furniture, curios and cut glass ware in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—At China Merchants Lower Wharf at 11 a.m. 20 Rafts and 200 Life Belts.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—A fine collection of stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 8th.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 4 Dennart Estate;

TUESDAY, March 9th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 198 Bubbling Well Road.

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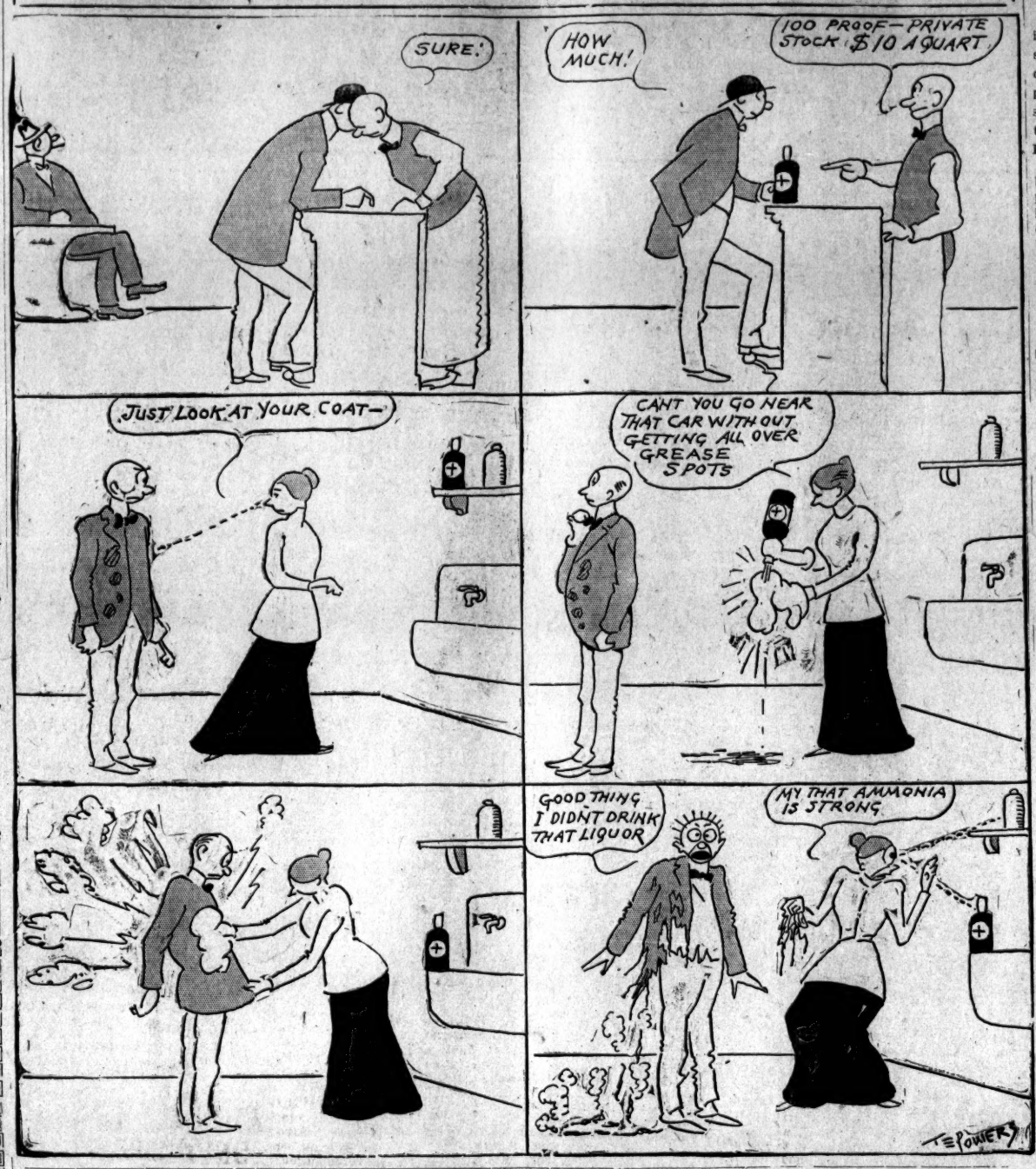
The League of Husbands — They're Certainly Making It Strong — By T. E. Powers


SURE.
HOW MUCH!
100 PROOF—PRIVATE STOCK $10 A QUART
JUST LOOK AT YOUR COAT—
CAN'T YOU GO NEAR THAT CAR WITH OUT GETTING ALL OVER GREASE SPOTS
GOOD THING I DIDN'T DRINK THAT LIQUOR
MY THAT AMMONIA IS STRONG
T. E. POWERS

BERLIN SPENDING ITS RICHES MADLY

Public's Purchasing Power Seems Unlimited And Its Appetite For Goods Insatiable

By Cyril Brown

Berlin, Dec. 13.—Berlin began Christmas shopping early this year. The department stores and specialty shops are jammed. With more than 40,000,000,000 paper marks in circulation, the public's purchasing power seems unlimited and its appetite for goods insatiable. The German people not only have wads of money but are eager to spend it before the tax collectors or the Allies get it. The result is a record breaking Christmas business this year.

But business men predict that it will be the last Christmas boom for many years, for when the heavy new taxes become effective, the people's purchasing power will be broken and confined to the barest necessaries of life for a long time.

CRASH IS FORECAST

While business is brisk, signs of the coming cruel hard times are already appearing. The theaters, which all along have been doing a phenomenal business, suddenly feel a falling off of patronage. Deadhead and cut price tickets are reappearing, even war and peace profiteers are beginning to shy from the most expensive seats. The indications are that the managers will be forced to reduce prices soon, which is significant as the first indication since the revolution that the cost of high living is falling.

The event of the week was the opening of Max Reinhardt's new "intellectual" cabaret in the basement of his "Big Playhouse." The initial bill, "Sound and Smoke," as Reinhardt's cabaret is called, includes witty political satires and verses hitting at Ebert, Noske, Erzberger and other members of the present Government as the goats. There is also a laughable parody of the old regime, a skit presenting the reigning Prince of a small state, Serenissimus XVII, with his court entourage. In his cabaret, Reinhardt also makes game of himself with a marionette parody of "Orestes, With a Happy Ending."

WILL SING BUTTERFLY

At the once Royal Opera, "Madam Butterfly" will be sung soon for the first time since Puccini, with all the living Italian composers, was boycotted during the war by Germany's opera houses.

In an effort to give a knockout blow to gambling clubs, which spring up despite Noske's ban, the authorities are about to submit a most drastic new law to the National Assembly. It menaces patrons caught gambling with a fine, imprisonment up to six months and the possible loss of civic rights. Under this law professional gamblers may be sent to the workhouse, with a maximum of five years in jail and a fine of 200,000 marks.

As a climax to Berlin's many troubles, a strike of laundry workers has closed the city's principal laundries, with the result that many hotels are without clean linen.

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

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SIGNIFICANCE SEEN IN JAPANESE WORD

Japan May Seek New Siberian Power To Support, Says Mr. Kato

Seoul, January 29.—Mr. Kato, Japanese Ambassador to Omsk, passed through here this morning on his way to Tokio. In an interview Mr. Kato said:

"The situation in Siberia is changing with kaleidoscopic swiftness and so nothing can be said as to future developments with any degree of certainty. As to the mapping out of any policy to be followed by Japan toward Russia at this time it will require careful consideration, now that the central power in Siberia has been shattered.

"I have not yet had any opportunity of hearing the new policy to be pursued by Japan in dealing with the Russian question, but as far as I am concerned I think that Japan will have either to act in concert with the Allies and withdraw or adopt independent action, in view of the peculiar position of Japan as regards Russia.

"In other words, Japan will have to choose one out of three courses, namely, to withdraw all her troops from Siberia and stop further assistance to Russia; give her assistance to the last by sending all the troops required for the purpose; or seek some new central influence in Siberia to which to give proper assistance.

"There can be little question but that the Cossacks are still an influential factor in Russia."

FORMULATE NEW POLICY

Writing with reference to the Siberian question, the Jiji says that recent developments have placed the Japanese troops in Siberia in a more difficult and complicated position than ever and the Government is confronted with the necessity of doing something soon in its dealing with Siberia. This necessity is becoming more pronounced as Japan can hardly afford to sit idly looking on at what is happening and as she is practically in a position of the principal mover among the Allies as far as the Siberian question is concerned.

It is understood that as soon as Mr. Kato can be consulted and his views on the situation learned, the Government will refer the whole question to the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Advisory Council for the formulation of a new policy toward Russia.

Double Passes Off As Prince Of Wales

London, December 13.—There is a young officer in the British army belonging to the regiment of which the Prince of Wales is the dominating figure who is the absolute double of the heir to the throne. So remarkable is the likeness that advantage has been taken of it to the extent that he has deputised for the Prince when the latter has been ill, reviewing troops and attending functions and nobody has been any the wiser.

In London the young officer has a most embarrassing time. In Bond street and Regent street he is saluted by generals and officers, much senior to himself, being obviously mistaken for the King's son. The young officer is known to many friends as "Harry," and he belongs to one of the best British families.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Tonight February 11th

The Master-Mystery Serial
"HOUDINI"
13th, 14th and 15th Episodes

The most exciting, sensational, thrilling and entertaining ending of the most wonderful and mysterious serial that has ever been shown.

LONESOME LUKE
in
"THE DUTIFUL DUB"
full of laughs

"WIVES OF MEN"
will be shown on Thursday

British Pastors Sell Books To Live

London, December 13.—There is a glut of religious books on the second hand book stalls, and inquiries that the poor, ill paid parsons of England are obliged to sell their "silent friends" to meet the increased cost of living. The Bishop of Chelmsford says:

"I am filled with shame and humiliation when I think of the plight of the clergy in my diocese. I have received one letter from a curate whose income is $600. He was recently married and he has asked me to sell some of his books. He has kept only his prayer book, Bible and dictionary. It is the same all over the country."

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME
for
February 11th only
PRESENTING
America's Beautiful Actress
Charlotte Walker
In a Stirring Play by
HECTOR TURNBULL
"OUT of DARKNESS"
Five Parts

Showing also
New Gaumont Graphic

"HER MASTERFUL MAN"
COMEDY

"FOILING FATHER'S FOE"
COMEDY

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE

FEBRUARY 11th
The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Company
will stage the very interesting Operetta entitled
"YEKEL DER BALAGULE"
(Yekel, the Express-Man)
Told in 5 Parts

This is a stage hit which contains the best dances and songs.

DON'T MISS SEEING IT!
Admission $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the Apollo theatre.

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
TONIGHT ! TONIGHT !
Japanese Drama
and
A Comedy
In Three Reels

APOLLO THEATRE 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th.

SELECT PICTURES
PRESENTS
Mitchell Lewis and Tom Santschi
in
"CODE OF THE YUKON"
5-Part Drama
From the story by Anthony Paul Kelly
A STARTLING, FASCINATING, and MIGHTY PHOTO-DRAMA.
This is a mighty stage hit, in which heartache and misery are followed by joy and understanding. In his leading role, Mitchell Lewis's acting is superb—big in body and in heart.

Tonight you will see the original document of Versailles Peace Treaty in the latest World News.

"Snub" Pollard in "GIVING THE BRIDE AWAY"
One reel. A good live comedy.

—:o:—

Matinee Saturday at 3 p.m.
"THE BISHOP'S EMERALDS"
6 Parts Drama

MATINEE Sunday at 3 p.m.
The Final Episode of
"PROTEA"
and many other nice films.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight ! Tonight !
at 9.15 p.m.

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Himself and his
AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE REVUE
AN ALL STAR COMPANY, including

Mr. LEO BEERS
FORD & PRICE
PHYLLIS GORDON
MARJORIE CARVILLE
Miss CLEO GASCOGNE
THE LITTLE JOHNS
MARIONNE
BONNELL & LEE
MARIE SYLVAN

And our bevy of AMERICAN BEAUTY DANCERS
All special scenic and lighting effects.

Music by the Famous Eltinge Jazz Orchestra.
Prices $4.00, 3.00, 2.00 and 1.00

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